The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No. 242 SUBSCRIPTION—STAMPED.......... £2 12 0 UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This (FRIDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 10th, ... entitled
The Performances will commence with the Admired Drama ...
Bouche ... Mr. Chalham
M. Desmareis ... Mr. Cleveland
Madame de Fontages ... of
To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or, PRINCESS
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND T...
BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill Levey; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged ... assistants; Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Gilbert Bradwell. The Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by ...
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .. .. .. Mr. Powell.
Clown .. .. .. Herr Deani.
Pantaloon .. .. .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbines .. .. Miss Julia ... and Miss Horne.
Doors open at a quarter to Seven; to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery ... Second Price to Boxes and Pit only. Children under 12 years of age admitted ... No Money Returned.

THEATRE ROYAL.—
On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11th,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. HARRIS.
First time these eight years will be performed the late Douglas Jerrold's Comedy of
TIME WORKS WONDERS.
A Ballet Divertissement.
To conclude with the Farce of
A HOUSE OUT OF WINDOWS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
On THIS DAY (TUESDAY), FEBRUARY 14th,
THE LAST GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT.
☞ For the convenience of Families residing at a distance, and the Juvenile Branches of Families, the performances will commence at seven o'clock, and be so arranged that the Pantomime will terminate at a quarter past 10 o'clock.
MISCHIEF MAKING, and the PANTOMIME.

THEATRE ROYAL.—
Mr. HARRIS, in connexion with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of
ITALIAN OPERAS,
To commence Monday, February 27th,
Supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Madlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla.
Signor Allighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana,
Regisseur,
Signor Grua,
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
The Repertoire will include the following
Verdi,
La Traviata, Il Trovatore,
Donizetta,
Lucrezia Borgia
La Figlia del Reggimento,
Scenes from La Favorita and I Martiri.
Bellini,
I Puritani, La Sonnambula.
Flowtow,
Marta.
Fioravanti,
La Serva Padrona.
Farsa Musicale.
Mozart,
Le Nozze di Figaro, Il Don Giovanni.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On THIS FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9th, 1860.
Free list entirely suspended.
Last Night of the Pantomime.
Fourth appearance in Dublin of Mr. CHARLES WEBB.
The performances will commence with, for the first time in Dublin these ... years (compressed into three acts) Shakspere's
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Dromio of Ephesus ... Mr. H. Webb
Dromio of Syracuse ... Mr. C. Webb
Adriana ... Miss Bessie King
Luciana ... Miss Minnie Davis
After which the Celebrated Drama, entitled
LOVE AND HONOUR!
Edward ... Mr. G. Vincent
Lackbrai ... Mr. W. Ellerton
Mrs. Lestrain ... Miss Minnie Davis
Susanna ... Miss Annie Parker
To conclude with the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Duggan, Esq., of this city, entitled
THE MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:
Clown ... Mr. H. Wright | Sprites, ... The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon ... Mr. Halford | Harlequin, ... Mr. James Duff
Columbine ... Miss Merriton.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.
MR. T. C. KING will appear on To-Morrow, Saturday.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HAMILTON'S DIORAMA OF ITALY
will open on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
Positively for Twelve Nights Only! commencing on THURSDAY, February 16th. Grand MORNING PERFORMANCES on TUESDAY, 21st; SATURDAY, 25th; and TUESDAY, 28th February, commencing at Two o'clock.
KRATKY BASCHIK,
The Great Hungarian Musician and highly eminent Professor of Natural and Scientific Magic, begs to announce that he intends opening his superbly fitted out Saloon on the above date, under the immediate distinguished patronage of the Colonels and Officers of the Dublin Garrison, who have kindly permitted the
BANDS OF ALL THE REGIMENTS
at present stationed in Dublin to attend alternately each evening, and give selections. Professor KRATKY BASCHIK has had the honour of performing (by command) before her Gracious Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle; his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, and the Musical Reunion of the Antient Concert Society; as also all the Crowned Heads of Europe; where his extraordinary musical performance on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Mano Harmonica" (an instrument only three inches in length, and one inch wide), won for him the approbation of all present; where his mysterious spells in the "Magic Circle" were pronounced to be unsurpassed by any Wizard of ancient or modern times.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock. Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Children under Twelve, Half-price.
For full particulars of Bands and Programme, see Day Bills.
The above Testimonials may be seen at Bussell's, Westmoreland-street, where Tickets can be had, and seats secured.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
CONCERT-ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that there will be a RE-UNION on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at a quarter-past EIGHT o'clock.
The programme will include—
Sinfonia in C, Haydn; Overtures "Le Colporteur," Onslow; "Le Turco in Italia," Rossini; Concerto Pianoforte, Hummel; Fantasia, Harp.
Artistes—Miss Ellen Williams, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. Arthur O'Leary (pupil of Mendelssohn), Charles Oberthur, &c.
(By order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
Tickets will be issued this day, from four to half-past five o'clock.

BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
And under the special patronage of
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT.
THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY AND FULL-DRESS CHARITY BALL, in aid of the Funds of the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society, founded A.D. 1790, will take place in the Rotundo, on Monday, 13th February, 1860.
Family Ticket to admit Four, including refreshments, £1 10s. 0d.
Single Ticket - - - 0 10s. 0d.
Tickets to be had of the Managing Committee, from One to Four o'clock daily, in the Committee Rooms, No 2, Palace-street.
Mr. Williams has kindly consented to act as Master of the Ceremonies.
A Quadrille, Waltz, and Three Military Bands will be in attendance.
The whole suite of Ball Rooms will be thrown open and brilliantly illuminated.
The extensive Concert Room up stairs will be fitted up as the Refreshment Saloon, under the superintendence of Murray and Walsh, Baggot-street.
Kelly's Quadrille Band will be placed in the Round-Room.
⁂ No masks admitted; and the Committee will avail themselves of their right to eject or remove objectionable characters.
N.B.—In order to enable the Managing Committee to complete their various arrangements, it is requested that parties who purpose attending the ball will provide themselves with Tickets as soon as possible.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING.
Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Limerick.
ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,
in prizes of
£300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick,
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the
ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK,
On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860.
Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 42,00, at £1 each.
N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets, or a sufficient number for the objects of the Charity, be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit, or to return the money to the Subscribers.
Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
⁂ In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, }
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 4th Feb., 1860.

LECTURE IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL
LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
on FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1860,
at EIGHT o'clock p.m.,
by the Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS, of London.
Subject—"Self-Conquest."
Tickets of Admission—Price Sixpence—to be had of Mr. Robertson, 8, Grafton-street.

TO HENRY COALL, Esq., and JOHN MACMAHON, Esq., CHURCHWARDENS OF THE PARISH OF ST. THOMAS, CITY OF DUBLIN.
GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Householders and others, being Ratepayers in the said Parish of St. Thomas, respectfully request that you will, at your earliest convenience, be pleased to convene a meeting of the householders and others, owners of property, Ratepayers in said Parish, for the purpose of taking into consideration a Bill now before Parliament, purporting to be for the purpose of giving to the citizens an improved supply of Water, for domestic and other uses; but in respect of which Bill, and the means by which such projected supply of water is to be carried out, the citizens at large, Ratepayers and others, have not been allowed access to the information which would enable them, on due deliberation, to judge how far the same is necessary or desirable; and which Bill, in the opinion of the undersigned, ought to be postponed until all such necessary information shall be in the possession of the several parties, Householders and Ratepayers, by whom the expense consequent on the passing of the said Bill, amounting professedly to £250,000, but which may be increased to a sum far exceeding that amount, is to be ultimately borne and defrayed; with a view to a Petition to Parliament, praying that such Bill may be postponed until the requisite information, heretofore withheld, shall be afforded to the Ratepayers, and the necessity for such improved supply of water shall be established to the satisfaction of said Ratepayers, and the Citizens at large.
Dated this 31st day of January, 1860.

Ball and Co, Henry-street	Lawrence E Knox, Irish Times Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street
James Molloy, 48, Sackville-street	Jonathan Bennett, 41, Lower Sackville-street
French, Barton, and Co, Sackville-street	Jacob Tweedall, 39, Lower Sackville-street
A and R Thwaits and Co, Upper Sackville-street	Henry Appleyard, 86, Sackville-street
Charles H Wogan, 5, Upper Sackville-street	Thomas Webb, 35 and 36, Upper Sackville-street
Gregg and Son, 18, Upper Sackville-street	Robert Mucco, 69, Upper Sackville-street
Seris Heinckey, Bilton Hotel	Joseph B Fisher, 35 and 36, Upper Sackville-street
Samuel Eakins, 32, Upper Sackville-street	Wm F Wells, 52, Upper Sackville-street
Patrick Monk, 26, Upper Sackville-street	Wm Betts, 41, Upper Sackville-street
Robert Wheatley, 27, Upper Sackville-street	Thomas Young, 77, Great Britain-street
Christopher Nealon, 25, Upper Sackville-street	Richard James, 87, Great Britain-street
M. Sheridan, 95, Great Britain-street	James Calderwood, 63, Upper Sackville-street
Jean Glukman, 24, Upper Sackville-street	Richard Wilson, 41, Upper Sackville-street
John Manning, 23, Upper Sackville-street	Wm Conyard, 44, Great Britain-street
Samuel Mayston, 14, Upper Sackville-street	E J Smith, Grand Secretary Friendly Brothers' Club, Upper Sackville-street
Patrick Kirby, 13, Upper Sackville-street	Wm Armstrong, QC, 38, Upper Gloucester-street
Samuel Thos Fitzpatrick, 11, Up. Sackville-street	Ralph Scott, 29, Upper Gloucester-street
Wm Carry, 9, Upper Sackville-st	Wm Tinkler, 9, Upper Gloucester-street
Wm Menz, 2, Upper Sackville-st	Thomas W Reeves, 8, Upper Gloucester-street
C B Elliott, 33, Lr Sackville-st	William Henry Peyton, 34, Upper Gloucester-street
John Healy, 98, Great Britain-st	M Salaman, 7, Upper Gloucester-street
Tracy, Brothers, 32, Lr Sackville-street	W R Moore, 33, Upper Gloucester-street
Patrick Colgan, 31, Lr Sackville-street	Aquilla M'Mahon, 15, Upper Gloucester-street
Richard Allen, 28, Lr Sackville-st	Thos Mostyn, 16, Up Gloucester-street
Geo Mitchell, 20, Lr Sackville-st	Walter Burke, QC, 13, Upper Gloucester-street
Henry C Hoyte, 17, Lr Sackville-street	Robt Courtney, 23, Up Gloucester-street
Stark, Brothers, 16, Lr Sackville-street	Geo Thorrp, 27, Upper Gloucester-street
Thomas Kirby, 15, Lr Sackville-street	J H Siree, 1, Upper Gloucester-street
Browne & Payne, 12 & 13, Lower Sackville-street	John Stedman, 44, Upper Gloucester-street
Edgar M'Carthy, 10, Lr Sackville-street	
Wright & Oxley, 8, Lr Sackville-street	
Thomas Webb, 47, Lr Sackville-street	
E Martin & Co, 45, Lr Sackville-street	
John Wischeart, jun., 42, Lower Sackville-street	

Pursuant to the above Requisition, we, the Churchwardens of St. Thomas's Parish, hereby convene a Meeting of the Householders and others, being Ratepayers in said Parish, to be held on TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at the hour of One o'clock p.m., in the VESTRY-ROOM, St. Thomas' Church, for the purpose stated in said Requisition.
HENRY COALL, } Churchwardens.
JOHN MACMAHON, }
Dated this 8th February, 1860.

OPPOSITION TO DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORKS BILL.
At a Meeting of the Committee, held February 9th—
ALEXANDER NORMAN, Esq., Q.C., in the chair,
The following Resolution was proposed by W. Bewley, Esq., seconded by R. Allen, Esq., and unanimously adopted:—
Resolved—"That the Citizens and Ratepayers of Dublin be invited to come forward, without delay, with subscriptions to enable the Committee to prosecute the Petition in Opposition to the Corporation Water Works Bill, the 16th instant being the last day fixed for its lodgment in London."
Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim, & Co., at the Royal Bank; and by any member of the undersigned Committee.
CAPTAIN BRABAZON, 2, Lower Gloucester-street.
WILLIAM BEWLEY, at Fawcett & Co.'s, Henry-street.
JAMES HAUGHTON, 35, Eccles-street.

OPPOSITION TO DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORKS BILL.
At a Meeting of the Committee appointed to take charge of the opposition to the above Bill held to-day—
ALEXANDER NORMAN, Esq., Q.C., in the chair,
The following resolutions were proposed by Thomas Dixon, Esq., seconded by William Bewley, Esq., and unanimously adopted:—
Resolved—"That the Petition now read be adopted, instead of the one previously agreed on, and that it be printed, and left for signature at the several news-rooms and other public places; and that a person be sent among the citizens to collect signatures to the Petition, as the 16th instant will be the last day for presenting it to Parliament." Also,
Resolved—"That the Petition and foregoing Resolution be published in the following newspapers:—*Saunders' News-Letter, Freeman's Journal, Daily Express*, IRISH TIMES, and *Morning News*."
TO THE HON. THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.
THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS AND RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN
SHEWETH—That a Bill has been introduced into, and is now before your Honourable House, entitled "A Bill to enable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin, to construct additional Water Works, and for other purposes."
That your Petitioners object to said Bill on various grounds, and amongst others, that the water proposed to be supplied from the river Liffey is impure, polluted by the influx of sewers and offensive matter, unwholesome, and unfit for domestic purposes, and inferior to what can, at much less expense, be procured from other sources.
That the said Bill, if passed into a law, would entail on your Petitioners and the other ratepayers of Dublin an enormous expenditure, far exceeding the estimate of the promoters of said Bill, involving compensation to mill-owners and others interested in the water of said river, and occupying lands nearing same, as well as a large expenditure for purchase of lands over and through which such water is by said Bill proposed to be conveyed, and altogether disproportionate to any benefit which could be derived from such Bill if passed into a law.
That Petitioners also object that the effect of said Bill, if passed into law, will be to, at least, treble the present tax for water supply, without any corresponding advantage to the citizens.
That the preamble of said Bill is unfounded, and cannot be proved in fact, as your Petitioners believe.
That the Canal Companies, from whom the water supply has been hitherto obtained upon reasonable terms, are willing to give an increased and sufficient supply.
That your Petitioners also object to various matters of detail in said Bill, and to the calculations on which several of its clauses are based.
That the resolution to prosecute the solicitation of this Bill was passed in the Municipal Council only on the 24th day of January last, by a majority of 33, against a minority of 19, and in the absence of a large number of the body, who have not expressed any opinion on the subject.
That a meeting of many of the respectable and largest ratepayers of the city was convened, by a circular letter individually addressed to them, who accordingly met, on the 25th January, and unanimously passed a resolution, requesting the Municipal Council to withdraw the Bill, for the present, and give the citizens of Dublin time to consider and understand its merits.
That this resolution was transmitted to the Municipal Council, with a letter from the Chairman of the meeting, on the 26th day of January last, and became the subject of discussion in the Council, on Friday, the 3rd of February instant, when a division of opinion again took place in the Council, and they adjourned the consideration of the question for ten days, but have not, as yet, given any answer to what your petitioners submit was most reasonably requested, on behalf of those most interested in this important affair.
May it therefore please your Honourable House to reject the said Bill, or to permit your Petitioners to be heard against the same before the Committee to which the same stands referred, by their counsel, agents, solicitors, and witnesses.
And your petitioners will ever pray.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held, God willing, in the Mountjoy-street School-Room, on THIS (FRIDAY) Evening, Feb. 10, at half-past Seven o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the Outpouring of the Holy Ghost—1. Upon the meeting there present. 2. For the enlightenment and conversion of the souls of Roman Catholics. 3. For the quickening of spiritually-dead Protestants. 4. For increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of unbelievers. You are invited to come.
Thou art coming to a King,
Large petitions with thee bring;
For his grace and pow'r are such
None can ever ask too much.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Under the Sanction of
Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.
PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF SEFTON,
Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.
First Prize, Painting, value £150.
Second " " £100.
with 98 other Picture Prizes, from £5 to £75 each.
Prizeholders have the privilege of selecting their own paintings, from *any* Public Exhibition in Great Britain or Ireland.
In addition to the above Picture Prizes there will be about 500 other prizes, consisting of Engravings, Statuettes, Busts, Vases, &c. in Parian, Terra Cotta, and Bronze.
Tickets—*Price One Shilling*—each ticket entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing—may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music and Booksellers, and *from the office of this paper*; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope (stamped and directed) together with postage stamps or post-office order for the number of tickets required.
29, Prince's-street, Manchester. SAMUEL H. DEAN, Secretary.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE;
Or, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
OFFICE—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Half Yearly TEA MEETING of the Collectors and Friends of the above Society will be held (D. V.) in the ROTUNDO, on THURSDAY Evening, the 23rd instant.
TEA AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.
Tickets One Shilling Each, except to Collectors of 2s. 6d. and upwards, who will be admitted free.
The Society now maintains and entirely provides for 150 Orphans.
B. GIBSON, Clk. } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secretaries.
The Tickets to be had from the Secretaries of the several Auxiliaries, and at the Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

IRISH NATIONAL GALLERY,
NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Sealed tenders will be received up to the 9th March, 1860, for Constructing a ROOF for the New Irish National Gallery on Leinster Lawn, according to plans and specification to be seen at No. 6, Ely-place.
Each proposal to be for a lump sum, and to be accompanied by a detail (giving quantities and prices), and to be endorsed "Tender for Roof of Irish National Gallery." The tenders to be addressed to Sir RICHARD GRIFFITH, Bart., 6, Ely-place, Dublin.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.
The Friends of the Adelaide Hospital are requested to take Notice that the BAZAAR will be held in the ROTUNDO during the first week in March.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
Professor DAVY will commence a course of Six Lectures, on the RISE and PROGRESS of AGRICULTURE, and the Scientific Principles engaged in its successful prosecution, in the THEATRE of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, on Monday, February 13th, 1860, at half-past Three o'clock p.m. To be continued on the following Wednesdays, Fridays, and Mondays, at the same hour.
Free to the Public.
At the close of this, and of a Second Course on Agricultural Chemistry, to be delivered during the Session, an Examination will be held, and Premiums to the amount of Five Pounds in Books, awarded for superior Answering in the subjects of both Courses.
Students who shall be registered, on the payment of 2s. 6d., are alone eligible as Candidates for the awards.
Syllabuses may be obtained on application, previous to the commencement of the Course, at the Society's House, Kildare-street.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

PROSPECTUS OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.
OBJECTS:
1. To encourage professing Christians to set apart a Scriptural proportion not less than a tenth of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes.
2. To induce them to adopt generally the system of "Weekly offerings," as commanded by the Apostle of the Gentiles:—"On the first day of the week let every one of you lay him by in store as the Lord hath prospered you."
3. To inculcate a sense of individual responsibility with regard to the wise and effectual application of our voluntary offerings to God.
ORGANISATION:
1. The Society to consist of Christians of various denominations who approve of its objects, and who subscribe not less than Ten Shillings per annum to its funds.
2. Its affairs to be managed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee consisting of not less than fifteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the subscribers.
3. The Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, five to form a quorum; and an annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to be held during the month of April, in London, Dublin, or such other central place as may be convenient, at which the Report of the Society shall be submitted, and its officers selected.
OPERATIONS:
1. To advocate, by means of the platform, press, and pulpit, the principles of the Society, and thereby extend its membership.
2. To conduct from a central office the correspondence of the society, and seek to increase its influence throughout the Empire.
3. To employ such other agency as the Committee may deem expedient, and enlist the co-operation of all who may be disposed to forward its objects.
P.S.—A Provisional Committee (with power to add to its number), has now been formed. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Robert G. Cather, A.M., 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

OIL FOR IRISH LIGHTHOUSES.
The Port of Dublin Corporation will receive Proposals from persons willing to supply 125 Tuns of the best Refined Pale Rapeseed Oil.
The Oil to be delivered at the Stores of the Corporation, North-wall, Dublin, in sound and well-coopered Casks, not containing more than fifty gallons each; Seven Tuns of the above quantity to be in Casks of Twenty-five Gallons each.
The Heads and Staves of the Casks to be of sound Oak Timber, not less than one inch in thickness, hooped with six or more strong iron hoops—the chime hoops to be at least two inches and a quarter wide, and the bilge and quarter hoop not less than one inch and a half wide each. Half the respective quantities of Oil to be delivered on or before the 9th day of April next, and the remaining half on or before the 9th day of May following.
Three gallons to be sent (sealed) as a sample on making the proposal (both Sample and Tender having corresponding distinguishing marks) to arrive on the same day at this Office, and the price to be stated per imperial gallon.
Proposals, addressed to the Secretary, will be received on or before the 7th day of March next.
The Proposals must be sealed, post-paid, and endorsed, "Tender for Oil." Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.
☞ The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.
(By order)
WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.
Ballast Office, Dublin, February 6th, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CLARENBRIDGE PIG FAIR,
On THURSDAY, 16th FEBRUARY.
Special Trains, for the Conveyance of PIGS, will be in readiness at ATHENRY and ORANMORE up to 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant.
Broadstone, Dublin, 7th February, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
(Half-yearly Meeting, 23rd February.)
SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE ROOMS,
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.
The Committee meet daily to receive communications from Shareholders, whom they respectfully advise to withhold their proxies in favour of local parties that are seeking for them to the detriment of the Company.
(By order,)
W. F. GREENE, } Hon.
J. HANLY, } Secs.
Commercial Buildings, 4th February, 1860.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF DUBLIN OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
Committee of Visitors—Rev John Alcock, Rev W P H Dobbin, Rev H R Halahan, Rev John Hare, Rev J J MacSorley, Rev C C Mulloy, Rev Edward Marks, D D, Rev S M Moore, Rev H Hare, Rev J O'Carroll, Rev Eugene O'Meara, Rev William Phipps, Rev T R Shore, Rev H V White, Dr Tweedy, Mrs Marks, Miss Daniel, Miss Halahan.
Treasurers—David LaTouche and Co., Esqrs., Bank, Castle-street.
Hon. Secretary—Rev H V White, 1, Wesley-place.
Registrar—J G Strickland, Esq. Hospital, Rutland-square.
Letter-box, No. 54, Upper Sackville-street.
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50 Hhds PORTO RICO.
600 Bags BENGAL.
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150 Boxes SUGAR CANDY.
7 Pipes }
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4 Qr Casks }
JAMES FOXALL, Broker.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin, February, 1860.

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WANTED, a Young Man to take charge of a Wine, Spirit, and Provision Shop; must be of industrious habits, and well recommended as to honesty, sobriety, &c.—Address (stating where last employed) to HENRY G. PERRY, Rathdowney.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c.
Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to
T. F. JOSEPH & Co.,
70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH,
LONDON.

THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF VALENTINES
ARE AT
HENRY GONNE'S,
26, CLARE-STREET (Merrion-square),
Visiting and Wedding Cards, Stationery, Programmes of Dances, &c., of the most Fashionable Patterns.
A vacancy for an Outdoor Apprentice.
OPERA BOOKS.

E. MADDEN, late of 7, Grafton-street, STATIONER,
2, Church-lane, College-green,
Returns his sincere thanks to the many friends who have favoured him during the last twelve months. He has every facility to execute orders on even better terms than when in Grafton-street. He attends personally to the execution of every order. He solicits further custom, and is determined no house shall undersell him.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

LOYSELL'S TEA AND COFFEE URNS.
In Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, Bronze, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.
Beautiful new designs in Bronze, China, and Opal;
Moderateur, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps;
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles;
Dinner and Dessert Knives;
Electro-plated Forks and Spoons;
Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets;
Electro-plated Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Dish Covers, Side and Corner Dishes, Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in the newest designs;
Drawingroom Grates, Fenders, and Fire-irons;
and every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, at
J. EDMUNDSON AND Co.'s
Show Rooms.
A large assortment of the best designs in Glass and Bronzed Gasaliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, &c.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Agents for Milner and Son's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes.

ELECTRO PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-housekeepers, who have our Work in use many years.
SMITH and Co., 1 DUKE-STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATE,
In great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS
Thirty per cent under cost,
AT 11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
H. SMITH and Co. respectfully announce that they are now selling, without reserve, the entire of their present large and valuable stock, comprising every article suited for every grade of mourning. Families requiring large supplies of Mourning can effect an immense saving during this Sale.
WIDOWS' MANTLES, 27s 6d to 4 Guineas.
WIDOWS' CLOAKS, 27s 6d to 4 do.
WIDOWS' BONNET, and VEILS, 15s 6d to 27s 6d.
GALWAY MANTLES reduced one-half.
FRENCH MERINOES from 1s 11d.
PARAMATTAS from 1s 10d.
MENRIETTAS from 2s.
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, &c., at an immense reduction.
H. SMITH AND CO.,
11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

THE QUANTITIES OF
ENGLISH TWEED TROUSERS
AT
TEN SHILLINGS and THREE PENCE per pair,
AND OF
SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
AT
ELEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per pair,
that we are disposing of,
Is a pretty good proof that
THEY ARE FIRST-RATE VALUE.
WEBB AND COMPANY,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

IT IS THE PRACTICE IN THE TRADE to charge 10s. in the Suit extra for Ordered Goods.—WE MAKE NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE, as we can get them up quite as cheaply. Our Staff is so large that we supply Orders at the shortest possible notice.
WEBB AND COMPANY,
WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

TO INDUCE A TRIAL.—We respectfully offer a beautiful selection of Scotch Tweed Trouserings at 21s. per pair. Fancy Angola Mixtures, for Morning or Walking Suits, from 70s. to 84s. per suit. Evening Dress Suit (colour warranted,) 84s. The above inducements are for ready Cash, the principle of
SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS
Being strictly adhered to by us.
MOIR AND RITCHIE, TAILORS,
(Successors to Sir Richard Baker,)
11, DAWSON-STREET.
Agents for "Macdougall's Royal Inverness Capes."

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
In no branch of my Establishment is a larger saving realised in buying Ready-made Garments than in Boys' Clothes. The advantages of Cutting Out a number of Garments together ensure a large saving to my Customers. In stating that the Youths' Department is in every leading article fully supplied, I would particularly call attention to the Eton Jacket and Youths' Inverness Capes, as leading styles for the Winter.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

£4.
THE EVENING DRESS SUIT,
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS.
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.
34, GRAFTON-STREET.

D. LOWRY
RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS AN INSPECTION
of his
ELASTIC KID BOOTS, AT 12s. 6d.
The materials are of the finest quality, and for style, elegance, and finish, they cannot be excelled at any price.
Gentlemen's Dress and Evening Boots, beautifully finished, at equally low prices.
30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

S^T. PETER'S PARISH.—ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO THE REV. W. C. GREENE.

COMMITTEE:

The Churchwardens, Admiral Jones, Theophilus Jones, W. Digges LaTouche, Charles Andrews, QC; R S Ireland, MD; Captain Jeffreys, H J Leslie, QC; J Ringland, MD; Francis Bessonet, H E Chatterton, QC; Francis William Brady, Cheyne Brady, S L Bigger, MD, E S Trevor, J L Wharton, George Fleetwood, George Magill, William Evans, William Roberts, Thomas Hall, Ferguson Hendley, MD; J P Lamb, Thomas Jackson, and J H Wharton, Esqrs.

FERGUSON HENDLEY, } Hon. Secs. and
J W WHARTON, } Sub-Treasurers.

Subscriptions received up to 8th February, 1860:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Andrews, Charles, Esq.	1	1	0	Humphreys, Esq, MD,	1	1	0
Atkinson, Mrs	1	1	0	Ireland, R S, Esq, MD,	1	0	0
Barrington, Croker, Esq.	1	0	0	Jackson, Thomas, Esq,	1	0	0
Beckett, Mrs, per Thomas Hall, Esq.	0	10	0	Jeffreys, Captain	1	0	0
Bessonet, Francis, Esq.	2	2	0	Johnston, Mr	0	10	0
Bigger, S L, Esq, MD.	1	1	0	Jones, Admiral	2	2	0
Bolton, S H, Esq,	1	1	0	Jones, Theophilus, Esq,	2	2	0
Brady, F W, Esq,	1	1	0	Lamb, J P, Esq,	1	0	0
Brady, Mrs F W,	0	10	0	Lawson, J A, Esq, QC,	1	0	0
Brady, Cheyne, Esq,	1	1	0	Ledwich, Edward, Esq,	1	1	0
Butcher, Dr, Rev,	1	0	0	Leslie, H J, Esq, QC,	1	1	0
Carroll, Mrs,	0	10	0	Maclean, W C, Esq,	1	1	0
Carson, Dr, Rev, FTCD,	1	0	0	Magill, George, Esq,	2	0	0
Chancellor, Lord, The Rt. Hon,	3	0	0	Pollock, Mrs	1	0	0
Chatterton, H E, Esq, QC,	1	1	0	Purcell, T A, Esq,	1	1	0
Connolly, Miss,	1	0	0	Purcell, Mrs	0	10	0
Drew, David, Esq,	0	10	0	Read, Alex., Esq, MD,	1	1	0
Drew, James, Esq,	0	10	0	Ringland, J, Esq, MD,	1	1	0
Erck, Daniel, Esq, per William Evans, Esq,	2	0	0	Ringland, Mrs	0	5	0
Erck, The Misses, per do,	1	0	0	Roberts, William, Esq,	1	0	0
Evans, William, Esq,	1	0	0	Ryan, Miss	1	0	0
Fitzgerald, Baron, Mr, Hon,	3	0	0	Shannon, Mrs	0	5	0
Fleetwood, George, Esq,	1	0	0	Sweney, Eugene, Esq,	1	0	0
Fuller, Mrs,	1	0	0	Trevor, E S, Esq,	1	1	0
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Guinness, B Lee, Esq,	2	2	0	Tuthill, Charles, Esq,	0	10	0
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Hendley, Ferguson, Esq, MD,	1	1	0	Warren, R R, Esq, QC, per H J Leslie, Esq, QC,	1	0	0
Hogan, John, Esq, per Dr Bigger,	0	10	0	Wharton, J L, Esq,	1	0	0
Hogan, W C, Esq, per do,	0	10	0	Wharton, J H, MD,	1	0	0
				Wharton, Mrs J H	0	10	0
				Wright, George, Esq, per J L Wharton, Esq,	1	0	0
				W T, per Dr Hendley,	0	10	0

Further subscriptions will be received by any member of the Committee, or at the Bank of Messrs. LaTouche & Co.

Communications for the Honorary Secretaries to be directed to 34, York-street.

PLAIN BLACK GLACE SILKS
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES,
BLACK GROS DE NAPLES, &c.
JAMES FORREST AND SONS
Are now prepared to submit to their Customers, and the Public generally, one of the largest and most important lots of the above Goods they have ever imported, at prices much below their present value, to which they respectfully solicit an inspection.
100 AND 101, GRAFTON-STREET.

DUBLIN, 9, LEINSTER-STREET (MERRION-SQUARE).
THE APPROACHING BALLS AND EVENING PARTIES.
MRS. C. MATHERS,
Court Milliner, makes up Ladies' own Materials for Ball and Court Costume.

Making Dress	4s. 0d.	Making Pardessus	4s. 0d.
Making Evening Dress	5s. 6d.	Making Berthe	2s. 6d.
Making Court Dress	6s. 6d.	Making Coiffure	2s. 6d.
Making Evening Cloak	3s. 6d.	Making Cap	1s. 0d.
Making Quilted do.	5s. 0d.		

No Extras Charged.
Some great Novelties This Day received.

NOTICE.—M'MAHON AND COMPANY continue to Sell off the large lot of First-class Hosiery purchased from Mrs. Harricks, who has retired from business. Those prime Goods are Forty per Cent. under cost, and consist chiefly of Shirts, Vests, Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Braces, &c.
All persons requiring a supply should avail themselves of an opportunity which may never occur again.
Observe, M'MAHON AND CO.'S
New Hosiery and Outfitting Warehouse,
No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET (near Carlisle-bridge).

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape.
The Patent and Sans Ply, Collars, Ties, and Braces.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTORY,
11, GRAFTON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Teeth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

C. RANKIN, MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of having Ornaments of Jewellery made or altered to any particular design, that he will execute their orders in a very superior style of workmanship, and at moderate charges.
C. R. also manufactures articles of Hair Jewellery to order, as Bracelets, Pins, Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c.
12, NASSAU-STREET, corner of South Frederick-street.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen.
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29, NASSAU-STREET,
Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
Opening of the Line from
ATHLONE TO ROSCOMMON.

On MONDAY, 13th February, 1860, the Line from ATHLONE to ROSCOMMON will be opened for Passenger and Cattle Traffic.

UP TRAINS.

	Week Days. 1st 2d & 3d Cls.	1st & 2d Cls.	1st 2d & 3d.	Sun. 1st 2d & 3d.	Fares from Roscommon 1st Cls. s.	d.	2d Cls. s.	d.	3d Cls. s.	d.
Leave	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.						
Roscommon,	7-15	1-30	5- 0	5- 0	—		—		—	
Knockcroghery,	7-38	1-53	5-23	5-23	1	1	0	10	0	6
Athlone,	8-20	2- 0	6- 5	6- 5	3	0	2	3	1	6
Arrive at Dublin,	11-30	6- 0	10- 0	10- 0	15	6	12	3	7	6

DOWN TRAINS.

	Week Days. 1st 2d & 3d Cls.	1st & 2d Cls.	1st 2d & 3d.	Sun. 1st 2d & 3d.	Fares from Dublin 1st Cls. s.	d.	2d Cls. s.	d.	3d Cls. s.	d.
Leave	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.						
Dublin,	7- 0	10-30	4- 0	10-30	—		—		—	
		P.M.		P.M.						
Athlone,	10-35	2-40	7- 5	2-10	12	6	10	0	6	0
Knockcroghery,	11-10	3-10	7-40	2-45	14	6	11	6	6	11
Arrive at Roscommon,	11-30	3-30	8- 0	3-10	15	6	12	3	7	6

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 8th February, 1860.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—FEBRUARY 9.

The same causes which affected the Funds on yesterday continued their influence to-day, viz.—the uncertainty about the contents of the Budget, the state of the Money Market, and political affairs. Discount houses in London are strengthening themselves against any sudden demands, and ask 4½ per cent., which shows an apprehension that the Bank of England will raise the rate still further—indeed, their doing so is regarded as probable.

London prices of Funds were weaker at the opening this morning than yesterday, and have continued so during the day—they opened at 94⅛ and were sellers at that price at the close. In this market business in Funds was pretty good, and there was an average amount of business done, though at lower prices than yesterday; still they left off steady at the quotations.

The Share Market was without change since yesterday; nothing done in Local or Railway Debentures; Ballymenas sellers at last price; Cork and Bandons buyers at 15½; Belfast Junctions steady at 46¾; Dublin and Droghedas buyers at 76½; Wicklows buyers; Dundalk and Enniskillens steady; Great Southern and Western buyers at an advance, as also rather buyers of Midlands to-day at the prices; Banking Shares were the same as yesterday; Nationals were done at 63¾, but at the close there were sellers at and under this price.

There were buyers of Alliance Gas, Grand Canals, and Patriotic Insurance at the prices; Mining Shares were rather weak, there were no dealings in them; Railway Preference as yesterday; Cork and Bandons [illegible] Southerns and Westerns steady at [illegible].

[illegible] Market was steadier to-day, and [illegible].

[illegible] TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols, Money	...	...	94⅛ ¼
" Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	94 ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 230½; Exchequer Bills, 25-6; Grand Trunks, 35; Great Westerns, 68½ 8; London, and North Western, 98¾ ¼; London and South Western, 95½; South Eastern, 84½ 5; York and North Midland, 78½; Turkish, 78½ ½; Turkish, New, 65⅞ ¾. Consols have again opened weak at a further decline of ⅛, for March acount; and 94 to ⅛ for money. The present state of political affairs depresses the market. Indian Scrip, 103 to ¼. Shares steady, and firm with Consols, but there is not much business doing, and prices are without any material change upon the closing rates of yesterday. Canadian dull. French firm.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The weekly court at the Bank has broken up without the announcement of any alteration in the rate of discount. The Funds opened this morning with a firm appearance, at a fresh reduction of ⅛ per cent.; but a recovery to the closing quotations of yesterday subsequently took place. The market for railway Stock remains firm in character.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 93¾; Chester and Holyhead, 50 1½; Eastern Counties, 56½ 7; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 83 ½; Great Northern, 107½ 8; Great Western, 68½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ¾; Grand Trunks, 8¾ ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 118 14; Leeds Northern, 48½ ¾; Manchester, S. and Lincolnshire, 37¾ 8½; North British, 61 ½; Turkish, 77¾; New, 65 to ½; South Eastern, 85½; North Newcastle and Berwick, 95 ¾; York and North Midland, 78¾ 9½. Consuls opened very weak at 94⅛ to ¾, but towards the afternoon rallied to 94⅛ to ¼, at which price they closed steady; Indian, 103½. Shares have been firm all day at yesterday's closing quotations, except London and North Western: Dovers and Caledonians, which have improved a little.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The funds to-day showed renewed heaviness, and closed at a further reduction of ⅛ to ¼ per cent., apart from a certain degree of political uncertainty which continues to prevail; the funds are principally governed at present by considerations referring to the state of the money market. The pressure on resources of the Bank, and the absence of any real ratification of the bullion movement, keep alive the impression that a further advance in the rate of discount may become necessary, the decline in Consols did not extend to the Share market. British Railway Stocks were buoyant, in consequence of the very satisfactory rates of dividend announced by the principal companies. The Discount market being still unsettled, and the principal bill brokers asking 4½ per cent. upon the best paper, the demand at the Bank of England to-day was active. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation was £12,000; at Hamburg the rate of discount is as low at 1½ per cent.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

Consols for money opened at a decline of ⅛ and, although, a recovery subsequently took place, it was not maintained. The balance of opinion seems to be that the question of an advance in the bank rate to 5 per cent. will be delayed till next week. There was a very active demand for discount at the bank to-day, supposed to have been the result in a great measure of a desire to provide against a fresh rise in the rate. The India rupee stocks were not much affected by the general heaviness.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—At noon to-day, on the Paris Bourse, the 3 per cent. Rentes were quoted at a reduction of ¼ per cent. since yesterday.

12-5 P.M.—Rentes have receded nearly ¼ per cent., the opening price being 67-70.

3-25 P.M.—The Bourse has been animated, and closed firm. The final quotations of Rentes were 67-75, or an eighth lower than yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEBRUARY 9.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	94 93⅞
Ditto new Account, 8th March,	...	...	93⅞ 94
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	93¾ ⅞
Ditto for new account, 8th March	...	...	93⅞ ⅞
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid,	...	...	239½
Hibernian Bank, £25 paid,	...	...	34¼
National Bank, £25 paid,	...	...	63¾
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	...	...	8⅝
Grand Canal Company,	...	...	47½
Patriotic Insurance ...	...	...	5½
RAILWAYS.			
Cork and Bandon, £50 paid	...	...	15½
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid,	...	...	46¾
Dublin and Drogheda,	...	...	76½
Midland Great Western,	...	...	54
Ditto halves	...	...	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.			
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent., perpetual,	...	...	6½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual		99½	100

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th February. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	94⅛	94⅛ 94	94	94 93⅞	94⅛ ⅛	94⅜
Ditto for account	94⅛	94¼	94 94¼	93⅞ 94	—	94⅛ ¼
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock	94⅛ 94	93⅞	93⅞ ¼	93⅞ ¼	94⅛ ⅛	94⅜ ¼
Ditto for account	94⅛ 94	93⅞	—	93⅞ ¼	94⅛ ⅛	93⅞ ¼
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m. and the Third Edition at a quarter past 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 4, amounted to 52,320 copies, making an average of 8,720 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Plot and Passion;" to conclude with the Pantomime "I'm King of the Castle, or Harlequin Prince Diamond and the Princess Brighteyes."

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Comedy of Errors;" "Love and Honour;" to conclude with the Pantomime of "The Man in the Moon, or Daniel O'Rourke, and the Eagle.

WANTED—Active Agents for the IRISH TIMES, in all the important towns in the North of Ireland.
Applications for agencies to be made to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gold, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

M'NALLY AND CO.
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases, fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND OFFICERS OF THE [illegible] respectfully informed that a magnificent assortment of [illegible] are now on view, being the [illegible] Manufacturers in Europe.
[illegible] MACDONA & CO.,
[illegible]-STREET,
[illegible]

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOYS' SWISS SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPES,
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

BLACK SILKS,
GLACES, DUCAPES, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
RADZAMEERS, &c.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit particular attention to the large Stock of the above Goods they have received in anticipation of their regular Spring supply.
These Goods are particularly deserving attention, as they are enabled to sell them at last year's prices, having entered into arrangements for them last Autumn, during the depression in the French and Italian Markets, and a large advance having since taken place in all kinds of Silk Goods.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—We wish to call attention to our superior Stock of Ready-made Clothing for Winter wear. Being practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every garment is as well made as if specially ordered. We visit the different Woollen Markets each season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash. We visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the newest styles, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-made Clothing. One of the Firm personally superintends the cutting and getting up of every garment. The advantages, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general public. The following are a few of the leading garments in our warerooms:—The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty-Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.—BROWNE and PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

RE-OPENING OF
NO. 54, DAME-STREET.
The above well-known Tailoring Establishment will be re-opened (after the death of the former proprietor) to-morrow (SATURDAY), with an entirely New Stock of First-class Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons.
The principles on which the business will be conducted are, to give
HONEST VALUE FOR READY MONEY;
to pay marked attention to the directions of gentlemen ordering, and to be strictly punctual to time. These, added to a *superior style* of getting out every garment, and a CUT THAT CANNOT BE SURPASSED, will, it is hoped, secure a share of public patronage.
Particular notice is directed to the
SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk,
introduced for the first time into Ireland, and now so generally worn by the higher classes in London.
KENNY and OWENS,
Merchant Tailors,
(Successors to John Lee,)
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 10.

"MR. GLADSTONE has been able to take carriage exercise:" the telegram has duly announced to us this fact, more important than the taking of Tetuan and the gift of the field of battle to Marshal O'Donnell. It is to be hoped that no keen air has neutralised the effect of gargles and cataplasms, and that his throat to-night will be flexile for the enunciation of his formidable statistics. This impolitic cold, however, caught after the last Cabinet Council, when a hostile division and retreat to the lobby took place has made the fortunes of some men at the expense of the Treasury. Wine merchants and brandy dealers have shipped off the contents of their cellars to the Channel Islands, and saved the drawback. The *Times* estimates the loss to the country at some thousands an hour. No one can blame a merchant wise in his generation, if he take advantage of the lapses of a Minister. The error lies with those who suffered a portion of this famous treaty with France by which our English taxation is to be regulated to ooze out through irregular channels before its time.

The *Times* semi-officially declares that, to-night Mr. Gladstone will re-impose the income-tax, which he solemnly engaged to abolish this year. From the connection of one of its proprietors with the Government, the *Times* has special sources of information. It is hardly possible that the leading journal of England would publish, on the eve of the Budget, such a statement, unless there existed very strong grounds for the assertion. It argues little either for the inventive power or the honesty of Mr. Gladstone, that he is compelled to impose a species of tax so universally condemned, and so iniquitous in its nature. We need not now insist upon the gross unfairness of charging the clerk, the trader, or the professional man at the same rate as the landowner, when the income of the one dies with himself, and that of the other remains intact for his children. Is it fair or reasonable that the professional who cannot retrench on £300 a year should be charged at the same rate as the man of £4,000, when the latter may save his income-tax by giving one or two dinners less in the year, or even by the reduction in the price of wine? Every man of limited income feels the hardship and severity of this tax, and will feel it now more when HE has to pay for the admission of cotton goods into France, and the introduction of French wines at the tables of the rich. Yet such a tax is not only to be maintained, but extended. The poor mechanic, the struggling weaver, the night printer—every creature who earns enough to keep life and soul together—must pay out of his scanty means in order that the rich may drink cheap claret and Lancashire sell cottons to France.

But there is one way in which an income-tax is peculiarly oppressive. In all indirect taxation we pay by infinitesimals, and without perceiving it. Who, in purchasing a pound of sugar or half a pound of tea, stops to calculate how much he pays to the revenue? The indirect taxation of this country amounts to £24,155,178. This is collected at an average of three and a half per cent. It is a very different thing to call upon a trader or professional man for ten, twenty, or twenty-five pounds at a single slap, without delay or pity. If the money is not forthwith paid, next comes a warrant or a bailiff. On the other hand, if you divide the payments, the cost of collection will be excessively increased, and the boasted advantage of direct over indirect taxation be lost. There is not a man who pays his income-tax of seven or ten pounds down on the moment who would not prefer to pay ten or fifteen per cent. more in the imperceptible fractions of indirect taxation.

Sevenpence or ninepence in the pound income-tax points to seven or nine millions of deficit. How, then, is this deficit created? The revenue will be absolutely lessened by from three to four millions, in consequence of concessions to France. The Whigs have always managed to leave a deficit on the year's accounts, and this time there is one of two millions. Whatever the rest of the balance may be, it will be required to meet the most prodigal expenditure in the civil list, contracts, and diplomatic service. What benefit will the country receive in exchange for a sevenpenny or ninepenny income-tax? Iron merchants will sell iron, coal merchants coal, and cotton spinners cotton. Those of us who are not iron forgers or cotton twisters, if we can meet the demands of the tax-collector, may purchase, by ninepence in the pound, the liberty of tasting sour Bordeaux, or possibly some article of Lyons silk at double its value.

An income-tax is a thoroughly Whig expedient. Ireland owes its infliction upon her to the Whigs. By Whigs only has it been re-imposed. It requires no ingenuity; it puzzles no Whig sciolist by complicated calculations. It is an unfair, oppressive, and inquisitorial tax, and, therefore, we incline to believe it will be restored. If so, now that all—even the lowest classes, will feel its pressure, they may learn to estimate the blessings of Whig rule and the benevolence of their policy.

THEY who think that Romanism is a meek and mild form of religious duty would do well to reflect on the speeches delivered, and the sentiments expressed, at the Mayo banquet, on Wednesday. John of Tuam and the Abbé Lavelle are outspoken persons. They honestly express what is uppermost in their thoughts. John of Tuam is not the man to convert, by a few sly words, a shout of disloyalty into an expression of fidelity to the Crown. John of Tuam will not court the Irish Executive for a nomination to the commission of the peace, and compel an unwilling gentleman to accept it. If John of Tuam will suffer no Papal Delegate to raise his crozier in Tuam, he keeps his own erect, and manfully declares the object for which he raised it. There is much to be learned from John of Tuam, in his moments of excitement.

There had been a gathering to express sympathy with the Pope by day; at night the festival was crowned by a banquet. At this banquet the health of his troubled Holiness was proposed first; and, as an extraordinary proof of Irish loyalty, that of our Gracious Queen was given second. That there should be no mistake in the matter, the Titular Bishop remarked upon "the very strange oath administered to "members of Parliament, and taken or swallowed by "them—namely, that the Pope has not any temporal "power in Ireland. It appeared to him that *the Pope "possessed much.*" Every Protestant admits the fact, but we believe this is the first time a Romish Prelate has had the boldness to assert it.

As usual, the assembly ostensibly held to express sympathy with the Pope became an aggregate meeting for political agitation. Tenant-right was prominently brought forward, and elicited the cheers of tenants who desired to become landlords without the inconvenience of purchase. But hostility was chiefly expressed against the Established Church. The Bishop "hopes that a vigorous agitation would "now commence for the upsetting of the Established "Church." He was well followed up by the Rev. Mr. Hardiman, who declared "that as long as the "Church Establishment existed, there would be no "peace in the country." One of the toasts given by the chairman was, "The unqualified legislative sub-"version of the Established Church." And this "assault upon the Church" is said to be "but giving "expression to that true sympathy which would be a "consolation to the Pontiff." A Protestant statesman might well pause before he interfered to save a pontiff who could consider the destruction of the Establishment the only genuine sympathy.

Let no one consider that the destruction of the Church, the establishment of Tenant-right, or even the grant of £200,000 a year for separate education, would suffer this country to be at peace. Still John of Tuam has a stone in his sling. With great *naivete* he sums up his demands thus:—"The upsetting of "the Established Church, pure and free educa-"tion, the rights of the tenantry, and *the redress of "grievances.*" What can these other grievances be? Like the sack of the Dervish, this phrase will embrace anything, and proves at once how idle it is to endeavour to propitiate those who are determined never to be satisfied.

The *Times* on the Church-rate question:—

The protected growth of the Church-rate feud, and the anxiety shown by some of our legislators that it should be permitted to bear its legitimate fruit, are no novelty in this isle. England is regarded by many as a *vivarium* of social evils, in which things confessedly mischievous are to have fair play, and to be let alone to we see what becomes of them. In natural history this zeal for science is most meritorious. Toads and spiders, grubs of all kinds, vermin of every description, once placed under a glass case, become interesting objects of observation. Nothing is more delightful than to see animalculæ of the most monstrous forms and rapacious habits devouring one another under a microscope. A war rages before you, and strange races run through all the phases of life with inconceivable rapidity; but you have only just to turn your eyes to the object-glass, and you see it is all in a speck of moisture, the mere fraction of a drop of water. The old rule, "Fiat experimentum in corpore vili," might lead us to be content with physiological curiosities and animalcular warfare. But, unfortunately, the same ardour of science leads us to foster, and carefully guard from intrusive legislation, social nuisances, already doing every day a day's work of evil, and certain to end in disastrous catastrophes. A clergyman of eccentric tastes and impracticable temper empties a noble church for 20 years, and stuns the metropolis with his squabbles. In the interest of social science he must be let alone till the patience of his parishioners is at last exhausted, and there ensues a church riot. Immediately all eyes are fixed on this rare and curious development; the glass shade is placed carefully over the monsters, and the nation waits to see what will come of it. We are pursuing exactly the same course with the Church-rate controversy. The whole country is divided; some hundred parishes are distracted by a bitter warfare; the Church which we are taught to believe the Kingdom of Heaven is made to depend on the right of a majority to extract shillings from a minority. Where there is no quarrel now it is invited by the law itself, and certain to come; but, don't interfere; take care how you breathe, how you tread; don't shake the stand; let us wait to see what will come of it—whether an explosion, a fire, something alive, or perhaps only a very bad smell, and results more offensive than mischievous. Meanwhile the harm done is not speculative, but actual; but we leave the victims to their fate, be they embittered Churchmen or dogged Dissenters. We deal with the case as Charles Lamb directed his friend, on presenting him with a puppy—"Should the dog bite your son, shoot the boy, and shut up the dog, to see whether he is mad." There is no question of the number of persons bitten and infected with a most malignant virus. Our scientific legislators leave them to their fate, and confine their attention to the controversy, which they want to see running through all the stages of madness, even if it should bite a good many more.

On one point all the philosophers are agreed; the question is ripening slowly to some development or other. All agree that "we shall be worse before we are better." It the "central authority," as Mr. Disraeli now calls the Queen, Lords, and Commons, does not interfere, the rate will become more and more exceptional, anomalous, and unjust. Church after church will be built, district after district will be formed, themselves dependent entirely on voluntary funds, but liable to be taxed by the majority of the whole parish for the support of a mother church. Parish after parish will throw off the burden with violence, insult, and a lasting resentment on both sides. The Church, all the time, will suffer the imputation of being a State fixture and a State property. In fact, the principle of Church and State, which Mr. Disraeli professes to make the ground of his vote, will be maintained in its most ungracious form, and yet without success, for parish after parish will do for itself what the "central authority" is too prudish to do for it. Where the vestry consists of a few tenant farmers the rate will be levied at the lowest and shabbiest figure, for the farmers must pay that much, having taken it into account in their agreements with their landlords, but not a sixpence more, to prevent the roof from falling in. This is what people meant yesterday by calling this a question of town against country, as if the rate in rural parishes were so hearty and genial an affair. Such is the rate which it is boasted nine parishes out of ten are so glad to pay that they would consider it a great cruelty were the central authority to render it quite optional. Here, then, we have the development to which Lord R. Montagu, Mr. K. Seymer, and Mr. Disraeli would bring us;—more churches on the voluntary system; more districts taxed for mother churches; more parishes availing themselves of the Braintree decision, and throwing off the impost; and the rate itself levied on a still more parsimonious scale, to the great injury of the fabrics, and discredit of the Church. The advocates of the rate hold out no better prospect. This is the inevitable working of the alternative they recommend; and, strange to say, they claim to be thought special friends of the Church, and describe as its enemies all who recommend any other course. The development or solution of the controversy which was implied in Sir J. Trelawny's Bill, read a second time yesterday by a majority of 29, would put an end to the very great anomaly of the majority in a vestry being able to lay on a parish an otherwise voluntary rate; it would reduce all England to the system by which nearly all our metropolitan churches out of the city itself are maintained in high repair; and it would cause the immediate introduction everywhere of a system of Church guardianship, under which the fabrics would be much better looked after than they are now.

When gentlemen like Mr. Disraeli undertake to guard the relations of Church and State, they are very likely to make great mistakes. The fabrics of the Church of England are now chiefly maintained by voluntary means. What is subscribed annually for the building, repairing, and adorning of churches, together with subscriptions for the proper maintenance of the service, has been computed at near a million and a half a year. The Church-rate is only about a quarter of a million, or 17 per cent. of the voluntary collections. What keeps up the Church really, then, is the voluntary element; for without it, and with nothing but the rate, there would be no new churches, no enlargement of churches, no extensive repairs, no renovation of the roof and restoration of the seats; no new windows, no organs, no lighting, no officials; nothing, in fact, but the barns, not always weather-tight, in which our fathers worshipped till fifty years ago. The Church-rate, which Mr. Disraeli holds up as the golden link of the mystic union and the palladium of the Establishment, is but its pauper's dole, its prison allowance, its penny thrown to the organ-grinder to buy him out of the street. Till the recent revival of Church architecture the rate was the rule of the Church's poverty. Nothing could be done for a village church, because it entailed an addition to the rate. A window could not be opened or glazed, the tracery could not be extricated from the brick stuffing, the Communion-table could not be covered with a decent cloth, an organ could not be erected, and even Communion could not be celebrated more than four times a year, because it entailed an addition to the rate, which the vestry considered it was their duty to keep down. The ratepayers might be liberal enough when it was a matter of choice, but they felt put on their honour to screw the rate down to the lowest point. Nor was the vulgarity of pew-rents, which Mr. K. Seymer so feelingly deprecates, avoided by the use of the rate. The farmers enlarged and multiplied the pews in proportion to the rates they paid, till they usurped the whole area of the Churches, and drove the poor who paid no rates up into the gallery, or under it, or out of the church altogether into the neighbouring meeting-house. This was particularly the case in rural districts, where Mr. K. Seymer says that pew-rents are odious. In truth, like many other questions stilted up on the top of some sentiment or other, this is really a question of facts, and the more the facts are inquired into, the more will it be found that the Church of England thrives much better on the voluntary than on the compulsory system.

The *Daily News* on the Cession of Savoy and the annexation of Central Italy:—

In the course of his statement in reply to Lord Normanby, on Tuesday night, after confirming the report, which we had received from a sure source at Turin, of the discussion of the Savoy question between the French and Sardinian Governments before the war in Italy, among other contingencies and conditions, some of which have never occurred, Lord Granville said:—"The French Government add at the same time that, in the event of Sardinia, with the addition of Lombardy and other provinces, becoming a powerful Italian State, they will feel themselves at liberty to consider what conditions they should attach to the sanction they might give to such an arrangement." In the House of Commons, the same evening Lord John Russell, after stating three propositions advanced by her Majesty's Government for the settlement of Italy, to which the French Government had acceded, added the fourth, "upon which the Imperial Government had begged time to consider, and time to communicate with the Government of Austria." This fourth proposition was, that there should be a free and unbiased declaration by the populations of Central Italy of their wishes with respect to their future government, and that if that declaration should be in favour of annexation to Sardinia, the annexation should be permitted to take place without interference from any foreign power. Putting this and that together, some people are curious to know whether it is in respect to this fourth propositionn that the Imperial Government is asking time to "consider what conditions it should attach to the sanction it might give to such an arrangement." For, according to Lord Granville, the question of the conditional annexation of the Central Italian States to Sardinia was raised by the Imperial Government in reply to the question of the supposed annexation of Savoy, on which the British Government had sought explanations. There is nothing fanciful, then, in associating the policy of the Imperial Government in Central Italy with the policy of the Imperial Government in Nice and in Savoy. The connection of the two questions, which one might have supposed and hoped were at least distinct, is suggested by the tenor of the reply of the Imperial Government to the fourth proposition of her Majesty's Government for the settlement of Central Italy, and to the request for explanations as to the supposed annexation of Savoy. And yet the Imperial Government is at no pains to avow that, although the annexation of Savoy had formed a sort of occasional topic of conversation with the Sardinian Government before the war, it was only discussed as an eventuality under certain contingencies, which not having occurred, the eventuality itself was extinct. Before the war, the Imperial Government seems to admit the annexation of Savoy was one of the contingencies—we will not say conditions—attached to the aid it proposed to lend Sardinia towards the liberation of Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. During the war the proclamation of Milan (to which allusion so many compliments were paid even in the most unexpected quarters in the House of Lords on Tuesday night) emphatically assured Italy and the world that the Imperial Government was all for disinterested glory and generous service in behalf of Italy; not a syllable of reciprocity was ever breathed in any of those noble and heartstirring appeals to patriotism and posterity. After the war, the Imperial Government took the earliest opportunity to express an honest and honourable disappointment at the arrested fulfilment of its programme, and at the same time to warn the Italians, in a friendly but serious spirit, that France was the only country that ever made war for "an idea." The silent but irresistible force of circumstances, and the tide of events, have drifted the States of Central Italy and the Imperial Government itself far away from the literal execution of the terms of Villafranca, or from exact adherence to the articles of Zurich. Neither Austria in Venetia, where she has just proclaimed martial law, nor the Pope at Rome and at Ancona, have shown any disposition to act the parts set down for them at Villafranca and Zurich. On the other hand, the Central Italian States have, in the exercise of a free discretion, declined to take back the Austrian Dukes, or to prefer a dependent isolation to union with Piedmont and Lombardy. The contingencies which are said to have been discussed by France and Sardinia before the war have not occurred, thanks to the author of the Peace of Villafranca. The conditions attached to these contingencies—among which let us suppose for a moment the cession of Savoy to have been one—ceased with them. As regards Central Italy, France and Austria equally bound themselves to abstain from enforcing by arms those recommendations to which the Duchies and Legations have respectfully but firmly opposed a passive resistance. But it is not pretended that the Savoy question was ever raised, even before the war, in connexion with any contingencies that might occur in Central Italy. If the French Government is unable to carry out the conditional stipulations of Villafranca and Zurich in a manner satisfactory to Austria, it is no fault of Sardinia, nor has France, any more than Austria, any lien on Sardinia for their fulfilment. The Pope not only declines, but with ostentatious violence repudiates the proposed headship of an Italian confederation, and Austria, instead of granting Venetia a national administration and a national army banishes or imprisons the flower of its population, and finally decrees martial law. Austria, therefore, has no moral lien in France for the execution of a treaty which it has by its own acts declared to be impracticable. Reviewing the events of the last twelve or eighteen months, of the public acts and declarations of the parties to the war and the peace in Italy, we cannot understand how the connexion between the supposed policy of their Imperial Government in Central Italy and its supposed policy with regard to Savoy, which the replies of the Government in the Lower House on Tuesday evening appear to indicate, can be sustained. There is nothing in the proposed non-intervention in Central Italy, and in the proposed unbiassed expression of the will of the population of those States, which, according even to the terms of the Treaty of Villafranca, France need hesitate to sanction. And though the telegraph informs us that Austria will never accede to the annexation of the Central Italian States to Piedmont, it is not the less certain that equally at Villafranca and at Zurich Austria consented to abstain from interference by force of arms in favour of the Dukes whose cause was her own. Austria is precluded in fact and in right from interfering by force of arms to promote the restoration of the Dukes. Count Rechberg may fairly deny that Austria is precluded from protesting against the annexation of the Central Italian States to Piedmont; but happily from protestations to war there is a long step, and it is a step which Austria will hardly be advised to take after the consequences of her passage of the Ticino last Easter. It remains for France to sanction the free disposal of Central Italy by the population of those States. On what conditions? Free disposal includes the contingency of annexation to Sardinia; on what ground then can the Imperial Government oppose it? Not on the ground of Austrian ill-will; for the policy of France and Austria in Italy is not, and never can be, identical. Because the Imperial Government would prefer a Central Italian kingdom? It is not a question of what the Imperial Government would prefer; if it were, the independence of Savoy would not be worth a month's purchase. The difficulty of being disinterested and selfish, generous and grasping, is not to be overcome by even an army of sixty thousand men on the spot. But the Imperial Government may say—"You will have to fight for it after all, and without our aid your cause is desperate. If, then, we are to bleed and pay for you again, the contingencies and conditions discussed before the war are revived, and one of those conditions was—the cession of Savoy." Why Savoy should be sacrificed to France because Savoyards have laid down their lives in battle for Italy, is a question which no Englishman can answer. Neither Sardinia nor Central Italy could accept without a pang such a sacrifice by way of sanction to their union. Only if Savoy, by the vast majority of her citizens, demand the separation, Victor Emmanuel might perhaps hesitate to refuse even to the birthplace of his dynasty the exercise of that free national choice which offers him the Crown of Central Italy.

But we have yet to learn that the old aristocracy of Savoy, its simple mountaineers, or even its priests aspire to the dignity of subjects of the French Empire. Our advice to the people of Savoy, as to the people of Piedmont and of Central Italy, is to interpret "the logic of facts," not according to the reading of the *Patrie* and the *Constitutionnel*, but according to the proclamation of Milan, the articles of the Treaty of Zurich, the force of circumstances, and that public opinion to which the Emperor of the French has solemnly declared that he, of all men, is not insensible.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The long and successful career of the Pantomime, "I'm King of the Castle," is at length drawing to a close. Since Boxing-night up to the present, scarcely has it once been produced except before a numerous audience. The performances last night commenced with a comic drama entitled "The Husband of my Heart," in which Mr. C. Vincent, Mr. Blake, Miss Cleveland, and Mrs. Burkinshaw appeared. The Pantomime concluded the evening's entertainment. To-morrow (Saturday) Mr. Harris' benefit will take place, when we are sure a large house will bear testimony to the public appreciation of his efforts to contribute to their enjoyment. The exquisite comedy, by Douglas Jerrold, called "Time Works Wonders," will be produced; the Pantomime will follow; and a farce, "A House Out of Windows," conclude the entertainments. Independently of this attractive programme, we are sure the claims of Mr Harris upon the public will ensure a successful benefit. The Pantomime, on which he has spared neither trouble nor expense will, for the last time, be presented. The splendid scenery and dresses, the march of the mimic volunteers, the jokes and tricks of Clown and Pantaloon, and the magic wand of graceful Harlequin, will be unseen and unheard till "Christmas times anew," when the curtain falls upon the King and his Castle to-morrow evening. Any who have not yet seen the Pantomime—and they must be few—have little time to spare, and should measure it accordingly.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last evening Mr. Charles Webb made his fourth appearance at the Queen's Theatre, before a crowded house. He has been engaged for the express purpose of representing Shakspere's Twin Dromios, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Henry Webb, the proprietor of the theatre. The first piece in the programme, and which those present seemed to regard with the utmost interest, was the "Comedy of Errors," compressed into three acts. It was its first representation in Dublin for the last twenty years, at least in this theatre; and, therefore, its performance, with an average amount of histrionic talent, was regarded by the *habitues* of the theatre as a gratifying change in the programme. The leading characters, *Dromio of Ephesus*, by Mr. H. Webb, and *Dromio of Syracuse*, by Mr. C. Webb, were well represented. The latter gentleman appears to possess ability of a very high order. His conception of the character was accurate, and his representation not overstrained, but rather easy and natural. He evidently made the best possible impression upon his audience, who testified their favourable opinion by spontaneous applause at the very points when his ability really deserved such an honest recognition. The part of *Adriana* was gracefully performed by Miss Bessie King, a young and timid actress, who, if she devotes to her profession a little more careful study, is likely to hold a very high position upon the stage. The comic drama of "Meet me by Moonlight" followed, and the Pantomime concluded the entertainments. This evening the Pantomime will be presented for the last time during the present season.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FEB. 8.

The following visiters arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon:—The Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Countess Grey, the Earl of Ducie, Lord and Lady Proby, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge (the Hon. and Rev. L. Neville), and Admiral Sir George Seymour.

Her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen, the Hon. Mrs. T. M. Biddulph and Miss E. Seymour, Sir James Clark, and the visiters who arrived in the afternoon.

Earl Grey arrived in the evening.

The band of the 1st Life Guards was in attendance, and played during dinner.

Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the drawing-room.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, drove out in an open carriage this morning, attended by Lord Charles FitzRoy.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen visited her Majesty.

The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty to submit the proceedings of some courts-martial.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University left the Castle to-day.

Lord Camoys has succeeded Lord Rivers as Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel have arrived at their mansion in Whitehall Gardens, from Drayton Manor, for the season.

Major-General Berkeley Drummond, who has been suffering from severe indisposition at Eaglehurst, is rather better, and hopes are now entertained of his ultimate restoration to health.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has left Portumna Castle, for London.

The Earl and Countess of Rosse received a large party at dinner on Monday last, at Birr Castle, Parsonstown.

Major-General and Mrs. Harold are staying at the Hibernian Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Grady have left the Hibernian Hotel for Limerick.

Arrivals at Morrisson's Hotel—Lady Lurgan and suite, Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart., lady, and suite; Mr. and Miss Preston and suite, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham and suite, Captain and Mrs. Chadwick and suite, Mr. Fitzgibbon and family, Hon. P. Wyndham, Colonels Mayow, Pakenham, and De Moleyns; Captains H. Pollock, Irvine, Dawson, Damer, Lambe, King, Harman, Wilkinson, Mussenden, Dickson, and Hinxman; Francis la Touche, William Herring, E. Chevers, and Whitford, Esqrs.

BALL AT THE CASTLE.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant gave his first ball for the season on Wednesday evening.

His Excellency entered St Patrick's Hall at half-past ten, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Marquis of Londonderry and Miss Stapleton, and attended by the following members of his Household and Staff:—

The State Steward—Viscount St Lawrence.
The Comptroller—Mr Bagot.
Gentleman Usher and Mrs Willis.
The Chamberlain—Mr Paget Butler.
The Vice-Chamberlain—Hon Henry Leeson.
Master of the Horse—Captain Marshall.
The Gentleman of the Bedchamber—Lord O Fitzgerald.
The Gentlemen at Large—Capt, Mrs, and the Misses Williams, and Mr Lowry Balfour.
The Assistant Private Secretary, Captain Everard, and Mr. Walter Creyke.
The Hon Leopold Ellis, Captain Claude Lascelles, Mr. Gore, Capt Shuldham, Captain Moore, Mr Donaldson, Mr. Berger, Mr. Cockerell, and Commander Glyn, Aide-de-Camp in waiting.
Dr Hatchell and Dr James Hughes, Surgeons in Ordinary to his Excellency.

The following also were present:—

Earl and Countess of Granard, Hon Major Forbes, Viscountess Forbes, Lord and Lady Kilmain, Hon Mrs Browne, Lord Talbot of Malahide, Earl and Countess of Camerath, Miss Bradford, Countess of Miltown and Lady Barbara Leeson, Miss Butler, Viscount Dunlo, Hon Mr French, Earl and Countess of Clonmel, Hon J Scott, Lord and Lady Killeen, Hon Francis Plunkett, Captain and Lady Agnes Murray, High Sheriff of county Wexford and Mrs Colclough, Mr, Mrs, and Misses Thunder (2), the Master of the Rolls, Mrs and Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs Wm Levinge and Miss Taaffe, Major Bushe, 59th Regiment, Mr and Mrs Alfred Manders, Mr and Mrs White West and Miss West and Miss Moore, Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald, Mr and Miss Fitzsimon, Mrs Redmond, Mr O'Connell Fitzsimon, Mr and Mrs Quinan, Mr W Lindsay, Mrs Carew, Mr and Mrs Hans Hamilton Woods and the Misses Woods, Mr and Miss Johnston, Mr T H Tr[illegible], Mr and the Misses O'Ferrall, Mr and Miss Carignan, Capt [illegible], Mrs Robins, RA, Mr and Misses Coles, Mr Mrs and the [illegible] Courtney, Miss Ferguson, Mr Mrs and Miss Wall, [illegible] Misses Mrs De Moleyns, Colonel and Mrs M'Kerlie, [illegible] Mr and Mr and Mrs Boyle, Major Mrs and Miss [illegible] R Boyle, and Miss Vesey Nugent, Miss Alexander, [illegible]therford, Mrs Hugh Eccles, 56th Regiment, Mr M[illegible] Shaw, Captain and the Misses O'Neill, Commander [illegible] and Miss Isaac, Miss Smyth, Hon Mrs Whyte, [illegible] Smyth, R N, and De Rougo, Mr Bashford, Mr Co[illegible]wall, Mr and Mrs Fetherstone, H Lowry, and Miss [illegible] Ffolliott, Mr White, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Brady, Mr Byng, Hon G Edgecombe, Capt Lamb, Miss Pollen, Mr Bennett, Mr M'Causland, Lieut M'Causland, Captain Rochfort, 20th Regiment; Capt Dashwood, Mr and Mrs F Haney, Master and Miss Lyle, Mrs Richard Ardill and Miss Eva Ardill, Capt Davis, Mr Gerrard, the Hon W B De Montmorency, Hon F R De Montmorency, Lady Burke, McEvoy, Mrs and Miss Badwin, Capt White, Colonel Durnford, Miss Dunnford, Baron Hughes, Mrs and Miss Hughes, Mr Macartney, Mr G O Wilson, Viscountess and the Honourable Misses Netterville, Mr Mrs and Miss Howard Brook, Major and the Honourable Mrs A Macdonnell, Mrs Bayley, Colonel and Mrs Dickson, Miss Knox, Miss Trulock, Miss Beatrice Trulock, Mr Roe, Mrs. O'Reilly, Miss Robinson, Mr and Miss Fitzgibbon, Miss Dignan, Colonel Clements, the Misses Percival, Mr and Mrs Wm. Pakenham, Mr Mrs and J H Monaghan, Mrs O'Beirne, Mrs and Miss Dodwell, Mr and Mrs Cahill, Colonel Doyle, Captain and Mrs. Dixon, R N, Serjeant and Miss O'Hagan, Mr Denny, Mr Percy [illegible] Grace, Mr J Mansfield, Mr Farrell, Mr and the Misses LaTouche, W LaTouche, Colonel Harding, Captain Thursley, Captain Deane, 22nd Regiment; Mr Mrs and the Misses Saukey, Mr Layard, Major and Mrs Leach, Mr Arthur Close, Mr. Dillon, Mr Robert C Dobbs Ellis, 22nd Regt; Mr Hoffman, Miss Stephenson, Mr Cartney, Mr and Mrs Morris, Col and Mrs Knox Gore, Capt and Miss Knox Gore, Chief Justice and Miss Monahan, Mr H Monahan, Mr Trevelyan, Capt Smilie, Captain Beresford, Major Massy, Mr Hawkins, Mr Shirley Ball, 10th Hussars; Mr Edgeworth, 5th Light Dragoons; Mr Stannus, Mrs Cruise, Miss Plunket, Mr and Mrs Hemphill, Mr and Mrs Richards, Lieutenant J J H Carbery, 14th Regiment; Dr and Miss Mapother, J F Darcy, J P, Sir William Hort, the Misses Hort, Mrs Coddington, Mr. John Middleton, Mr E Middleton, Colonel Pakenham, Mr Sandes, Mr. and Mrs O'Driscoll, Mr and the Misses Hatchell, Mr Hatchell, Dr and Miss Hatchell, Mr and Miss Newell Baron, Mrs Lyon Campbell, Mr and the Misses Powell Haughton, Colonel Strange, R H A; Lieutenant Sandham, R H A; Lieutenant Walker,

A: Mr. Henry S Johnston, Mr and Mrs Barron and Lambert, Mr Goldsmith, Mr Hind, Mrs Nolan, Mr Mrs Nolan, Mr Cartwright, 15th Regiment; Mr Brown, H; Lieutenant Morrison, 16th Lancers; Mr Kane, Kane, Mrs Duffe Coghlan, Mr and Mrs Devereux, Mr, and Miss Sadleir, Mr and Mrs Wakefield, Mr and Mrs cinth Plunkett and Miss Plunkett, Mrs Lindsay, Miss dsay, Captain H G Lindsay, Honourable Mrs Lindsay, Edward Borough, the Misses Borough, Colonel and Mrs rdlaw, Mr Golding, Miss Macartney, Mr C Bianconi, Brady, Lieutenant and Miss Kyle, Colonel Magow, Mr M'Dermott, Miss Flood, Mr and Mrs O'Farrell, Miss ander, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses V O'Connor, Mr and Mrs ry Hodgens, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Bartley, Mr Hooke, Regiment; Miss Hooke, Mr and Mrs Joseph Burke, Mr ker, Captain Kerrick, Mr and the Misses Purcell, Mr rcell, Mrs Talbot, Mr Smith, 20th Regt; Col La Touche, Mr rson, Mr and Mrs L Smith, Mrs Vance, Mr and Mrs nne, Col Field, Col Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards; Mr P H Connor, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Blake, Mr Vandeleur, 5th Lancers; Captain K Erskine, Captain Grehose, A D C; Capt King rman, Captain Hinxman, 60th Rifles; Judge and Miss ll, Mr West, Captain Lacy, Mr Foster, 76th Regiment; Mr arles Close, Colonel and Misses Frome, Mr P Hore, Major nis, 76th Regiment; Captain Pollock, Captain Robertson, yal Dragoons, Mr Mrs and Miss Dunlevie, Captain Hickman, Mr Bishop, Mr Danheney, Captain O'Malley, Mrs Cunningham, Miss Ellis, Mr Jessop, Mr and Mrs Robinson, Mr kin, Mr A Truill, Mr Balfe, Royal Dragoons, Mr and Mrs the Misses Maunsell, Mrs and Miss Nesbitt, Miss G Armstrong, Major and Mrs F Esmonde, Mr H Barry, Mr and Brophy, Mr and Miss Brophy, Mr and Mrs ghten, Lieutenant Custe and Miss Custe, Mr Eager, Regiment; Miss Stafford, Miss Henry, Captain and s Segrave, Lady Scott, Miss Scott, Miss Limerick, Mr Mr J Ryan, Mr V Ryan and the Misses Ryan, Mr and R Armstrong, Misses Fletcher, Mr Fitzgerald, Mr agh, Mr and Mrs Drake, Mr Tighe, Mr Robert and Miss Palmer, Mr Paget, Mr Lefanu, Mr Wm Lefanu, Mrs ife, Miss L Blake, Lord and Lady Cranworth and Miss adford, Sir Edward and Lady and the Misses MacDonnell, and Mrs J Esmonde, Miss Sugrue, Mr and Mrs R Crawford, Mr and Mrs Adrien, Mrs and the Misses Adye Curran, Miss and Mr W Duckett, Mr and the Misses Martin, Verner, Mr Footeith, Captain Graham, Mr Thomas J llaghan, Mr W Shaw Darley, Mr W J Darley, Dr Mrs Adams, Miss Grundy, Major Graham, Captain nter, Mr J Kennedy, Mrs J Winter, Captain and Mrs oband, Mrs J H Thompson, and the Misses Thompson, Domrain, Mr Mrs and Miss O C Morris, Mr O'Hara, or Bellains, Mr J B Chute, Mrs Tyrell and the Misses ra, Alderman Reynolds, Surgeon Major Ord Mackenzie, l Hemphill, Dr Coats, Captain Bridge, Lieutenant Mr Daridge, Dr and Mrs Tufnell, the Misses nnis, Hon Major Monckton, Sir Beresford and dy and the Misses M,Mahon, Captain Sandes, jor M C O'Connell, Mr Murray, 39th Regiment; and Misses Murray, Captain Hunt, Military Train; eutenant B Burke, Mr Mrs and the Misses Stewart, Capt Langley Molloy, Miss Molloy, and the Misses Hodgins, Mr and Mrs E Geale, Hans Hamilton, Mr and Mr W C Smith, Major Hillier, Captain Clean, A D C, Mr and Mrs Maxwell, Hon Col and Mrs Colborne, ptain Dynroud, Mrs White of Woodlands, Mrs Holden, Mr struther, Right Hon J W Fitzpatrick, Dr and Mrs Corrigan, Mr Corrigan, Miss Corrigan, Mr and Misses Kyle, Captain Nugent, Connolly, Lieut Eager, Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench and the ses Le Poer Trench, Mr and Miss Hamilton, Mr W Hamilton, Mr the Misses Plant, Mrs Fitzgerald, the Misses Fitzgerald, Mr Fitzald, Lieutenant Colonel and Miss Adamson, Mr and Hon Mrs oke and Hon Miss Monck, Misses O'Brien, Mr O'Brien, Mr W rien, Hon S West, Colonel Conway, Grenadier Guards, Major and Bramston Smith, Miss Smith, Major Wrottesley, Mr Windham, J W Sneyd, Dr Gardiner, Mr Hamilton, Inspector General of spitals, Mrs J D Hume, Miss Hume, Mr Mrs and Miss Carden onel Carden, Mr and Miss White, Mrs Miss and Mr Fitzgibbon, tain P H Hunt, Mr John Smithwick, Captain C Meyler, the Hon De Moleyns, Hon Colonel De Moleyns, Mr and Mrs Donnelly, tain Donnelly, Mr and Mrs Fetherstone Haugh, Mr and Mrs J y, Miss Neville, Deputy Commissary General, and Mrs Wybrant, Augusta Kellett, Mr and Miss Armstrong, Mr J Bennett, Sir Fetherston, Mr Mrs and Miss Mary Donaldson, Colonel Ward, R D; Captain Lyon Campbell, 22nd Regiment; Major Keating, M Keating, Mr and Mrs James Lyle, Mr Lowe, Mr Campbell, Mr Williams, R E; Mr Fausset, 76th Regiment; Mr E H field, Captain Morgan, Major of Brigade; Mr Charles Augustus Miss E Bagot, Mrs E Neville Bagot, Mrs Meagher, Lieut H 22nd Regt; Captain Henry, Mr Chas O C Coppett, Mr E Banon De Burgh, Mr and Miss Ward, Capt Palliser, Mr and Mrs Bre Mr and Misses Gabbate, Miss F Walsh, Mr and Mrs Macdonnell, Lynch, The Commanding Officer Royal Engineers, Mr Boyce, r-Gen and the Misses St John Clarke, Mrs and Miss Chariot Mrs and Miss J Stafford, Mr Custis, Captain Williams, 3rd Dragoons, Mr North, 3rd Light Dragoons, Mr Agnis, 3rd Light oons, Mr Donaldson, 3rd Light Dragoons, Captain Forde, Capt r, Captain Iver, Captain Crampton, Mr Frazer, 76th Regiment, O'Connor, 76th Regiment, Mr J A Palliser, 76th Regiment, Mr er, 76th, Captain R Litton, Mr Hans Hamilton, Mr and Miss Mr G Peacocke, Col Mauleverer C B, Dr Crawford, Miss Custis Moffett, Mr F Galway, Mr A Edwards, Assistant Commissary Edwards, Mr and Mrs E H Methado, Mr J Unett, Mr and Skerrett, Miss Skerrett, Miss Jerry, Colonel Bernard, Mr and O'Connor, Sir James and Lady Power, Mr Corry Connellan, Johnson, Mr P Liddell, Mr Gibson, 22nd Regiment, Lieutenant ington, Mr E Gibson, Dr Leclerc, Mr Garraway, Sir Percy and Miss Nugent, Major and Miss Montague Browne, Mr David ett, Mr John B Murphy, Mrs John O'Connell, Miss O'Connell, French, Mr D O'Connell, Mr and Mrs William Gernon, Captain R A, Mr Beth, Mr John B Murphy, Mr and Mrs H Carey, Lewis, Capt Bill, 3d Light Dragoons, Capt Hobson, 3d Light oons, Mr H Unett, Mr G Brooke, Mr H Brooke, Mr and Mrs E J, and the Misses Howley, Mr E Barton, Mr Wilbes, Mr T Wilbes, Miss French, Mrs Guinness, the Misses Guinness, Mr Guinness, Doyne, Mr Jervis, Mr Askin, Mr Lenther, Mr E D M'Gusty, Mr Mostyn, Mr Goold, Mr Meldon, Mr Reid, Grenadier Guards, Wallace, Mr G Smith, Mr and Miss Redmond, Mr Vanstraubenzee, ain Casey, Mr Euage, Mr Clarke, Mr Bell, 15th Hussars, and Mrs Lee, Captain Gough, Captain Meares, Captain s, Mr St J John, Colonel Radcliffe, Doctor and Mrs Le W H Walsh, Mr H C Walsh, Mr and Mrs Herbert , Colonel Wetherall, Captain Cairnes, Mr Kempston, Bartolucci, Colonel and Mrs Fenwick, Dr and Miss King, Grey, jun, Miss Dickson, Mr Maguire, Judge and Mrs Meredith, Miss Macdonnell, Col, Mr and Miss Roberts, Mrs and Miss Capt and Mrs Warburton, Dr Grogan, Mr Braddell, Captain Mr Crosthwait, Chief Baron, Miss and Mrs Pigott, Captain amy, Hon Mr and Mrs Rowley, Mr Corry Lowry, Miss Lowry the Misses Maloney, Mrs and Miss Collinwood, Miss Mostyn, rs and Miss Corbett, Mr Tallon, Mr Luscombe, 4th Dragoon rds; Mr and Miss D'Arcy, Mr and Mrs Hume, Miss Ryan, Mr ate, Mr E M'Dermott, Mr Thos H Cuthbertson, Sir C O'Loghlen, Mrs Ellis, Mr and Mrs Colthurst, Mr Adams Reilly, Colonel Brooke, Mrs Basil Brooke, Miss Brooke, the Clerk of the wn and Mrs Nagle, Miss Ayre, Mr and Mrs Dillon, Mr E Ma Sir E and Lady Meredyth, Lady Staunus and Miss Gordon r and Mrs Daniel, Mr Mrs and Miss Radcliff, Major Genera the Misses Law, Lieut Colonel Cross, High Sheriff, co Armagh Registrar, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr Carroll, Mr the Misses O'Connor, Col and Mrs Blane, Capt Mrs and Miss dill, Mr and Miss Bourke, the Hon John Arbuthnot and Misses, Mr E Levinge, Alderman and Mrs Roe, Mrs and Miss Ennis, Ennis, Mr S Hughes, Mrs and Miss Ruxton, Mrs M'Kenzie, M'Auley, Mr Geale, Captain and Mrs Hyman, Captain ards, R N, the Misses Richards, Mr and Miss Macdonnell, and Mrs Crawley, Miss M'Carthy, Mr Manning, R D, Captain Nicholl, Captain Stuart, 15th Hussars, Captain St John Dick, Roberts, Mr and Mrs Loftus Bland, Miss Power, the Grogan, Captain Vesey, 22nd Regiment, Mr and Mrs Canfield, the Misses Shirley Ball, Mr A Piffard, Mrs and Miss Preston, Jordan, Ashley, Mr and Mrs Betty, Mr Mrs and Miss O'Reilly, Jermingham, Mr and Mrs Whissie, Miss Cassidy, Mr and Miss Mr R and Miss Ireland, General Mrs and Miss Gascoigne, Mr and Miss Macdonnell, Mr and Mrs Bourniford, the Deputy nt General and Mrs Brownrigg, Mr Henry Brownrigg, Mr Lieutenant Carbery, Mrs Colonel Lloyd, Miss Hyman, Mr Mr H Walker, Mr Aylmer, Miss Philips, Captain R Palmer, ldwell, Royal Dragoons, Captain Gray, R E, Captain Dixon, Miss Taylor, Dr and Mrs Hughes, Major Lea, Captain Wat the Misses O'Brien, Mr J M F Murphy and the Misses Murphy, and Misses Lake, Captain Lake, Miss Anna Roche, Miss Gal Mr Mrs and Miss Clements.

The Church.

The Rev. John Huleatt Reyington, on his removal from the curacy of Trinity Church, Limerick, to the curacy and sole charge of Youghallarra, in the diocese of Killaloe, was presented by his rector, the Rev. B. Jacob, with a pocket communion service; by the members of the congregation with an address, together with a handsome gift; and by the young men of the Philanostic Society, of which he was the founder and president, with a beautifully bound copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible.

The Army.

The first of the series of extensive military operations which are to be carried out by the troops at Chatham, under the direction of Major-Gen. Eyre, commanding that garrison, took place on Wednesday morning with complete success. The plan of operations which it had been previously arranged should be carried into effect consisted in forming the bulk of the garrison into an army of observation in advance of the garrison or other strongly fortified position menaced by an enemy, so as to cut off the approach of the opposing force and to repel the advance, the line of country included in the operations extending from the river Medway to a point about 5 miles distant, the garrison, of course, forming as it were the base of the operations. For this purpose all the available force of the garrison was brought into requisition, the troops engaged in the operations being 18 of the depots of various East India regiments, forming together three battalions of infantry; the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers; the mounted Royal Engineer Train, and the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, the entire force numbering upwards of 5,000 men under arms, exclusive of officers. The whole of the operations were under the immediate direction of Major-General Eyre.

Three hundred and fifty service men belonging to Major Milton's and Major Lukin's batteries of the depot brigade Royal Artillery will leave Woolwich this morning for the camp, in order to relieve the barracks at head-quarters. Instructions were yesterday received at Woolwich for the guidance of officers and others on recruiting service, stating that no enlistment of drivers is to take place until further orders, as the corps already numbers 400 above its prescribed strength. The standard for the admission of gunners is ordered to be increased to 5ft. 7in., 6in. for growing lads under the age of 19, and 5ft. 7in. above that age.

Navy.

Two despatch gunboats, named the Pelican and the Steady, were launched yesterday from the ship-building yard of Messrs. W. C. Miller and Son, Sefton-street, Liverpool. Their dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 145 feet; length for tonnage, 127 feet 10 inches; extreme breadth, 25 feet 4 inches; breadth moulded, 25 feet 6 inches; depth of hold 15 feet; tonnage, 425 tons; draught of water when fully equipped, 9 feet 3 inches forward, and 11 feet 6 inches aft. The engines of 80-horse power will be supplied by Napier, of Glasgow. They are to carry each one 95-cwt. pivot-gun and four 24lb. carronades, and are to be rigged as three-masted schooners. The launching was very successfully accomplished, and the beautiful model of the two vessels was much admired by professional men who were present.

The Severn, 51, screw steam-frigate, has been undocked at Chatham, and will proceed to Sheerness to be fitted with her machinery.

The Admiralty regulations for the augmentation of the navy, by which an unlimited number of first-class lads has been hitherto admitted on board the receiving ship Fisgard at Woolwich, were yesterday recalled, the admission of all classes to be reduced to 20 per week henceforth.

Historical and Literary Society, 54, Upper Sackville-street.—A meeting of this society will be held on this (Friday) evening. The following papers will be read:—"On the origin, progress, and present condition of Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom;" "Living Poetesses." The meeting will be open to the public, on entry of name and address in visiters' book. Proceedings will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states:—"The news of the French army in Italy having received orders to be in readiness to move at the first notice has been confirmed. The order, it is said, has reference not so much to any movement of the Neapolitan army to the Pope's territory, as the necessity of occupying Tuscany in case the Piedmontese Government continues to oppose the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France."

A letter from Verona in the *Opinione* of Turin, states that the greatest activity is observable there; that all the soldiers on furlough are being recalled; the side batteries of Porto Nuovo are being armed, and all the military equipages put in an efficient state, as if for an imminent campaign.

The Brussels' correspondent of the *Amsterdam Courant* states that King Leopold, as uncle of Queen Victoria, has received official communication of the projected marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice.

The *Epoca*, a Madrid journal, expresses the opinion that on the taking of Tetuan, England would again offer her mediation for bringing about peace, and that it would probably be accepted.

The Tuscan Government has addressed a circular to the Bishops and Archbishops of Tuscany, enjoining them to submit their pastorals to the civil authorities before publication.

The press of Prussia is about to be placed on a more constitutional footing. The late Ministry were in the habit of withdrawing the concession from the editors of such journals as offended them. Count Schwerin has just presented a bill for protecting the press against those arbitrary proceedings. By it the concession cannot be withdrawn from a journal except by the judgment of the competent tribunals.

It is said that Marshal Niel is appointed Ambassador of France at Constantinople.

It is stated M. Veuillot is about to be made director of the Roman railways.

Marseilles, Feb. 9th.—Letters received from Constantinople to the 1st inst. state that general dissatisfaction prevailed in Turkey. The complaints against the administration of the Grand Vizier were increasing, and it is said the Sultan will dismiss him on account of his unpopularity.

The Dutch Minister had been insulted by a Eunuch in the streets of Peru, and satisfaction had been demanded.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Feb. 9th.—In consequence of the death of Minister Rottizette, the other members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the King.

A Copenhagen despatch states that M. Rottwitt, President of the Council of Ministers, died of apoplexy on Wednesday evening.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Madrid, Feb. 9th.—Marshal O'Donnell judges it useless to pursue the Moors into the interior of the Empire. In the battle of the 4th instant, the Spanish lost 10 officers, 58 men killed; and 53 officers, and 711 men wounded.

NAPLES.

Genoa, Feb. 9th.—Letters from Naples of Monday last state, that the ministerial crisis still continued, as the King had not given up the idea of ordering the army to pass the frontier. A revolutionary movement had broken out at Accera, near Naples; troops have been despatched thither, and a state of siege proclaimed. The formation of a corps of 10,000 men at Bouille was spoken of.

ITALY.

Paris, Feb. 9th.—The Paris papers publish the following message:—

Antibes, Feb. 9th.—Yesterday another manifestation took place in the Royal Theatre at Nice: two-thirds of the spectators were foreigners and Italians; all the members of the Royal College were also present. Tickets and money were distributed by the Italian party, by which means disturbances were provoked. The inhabitants remained quiet. The garrison is composed of two regiments.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has promised to withdraw the paper money from circulation next month

Information causing suspicions against Prince Daniello by the Porte had been received.

The intrigues of the Prince Milosch, for obtaining the complete independence of Servia, had been discovered.

The Suzerainty of the Sultan was not mentioned by Prince Couza in the consultation. Agitation prevailed in Servia.

The tranquillity of Bosnia and Rosundia was also threatened; the Porte, therefore, has reminded the Powers of their engagement to defend the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

Paris, Feb. 9th.—The *Presse*, *Patrie*, and *Pays* announce, that the report of a serious insurrection in Constantinople is entirely false. The *Presse* says that, besides, an official despatch received from Constantinople, dated 7th inst., mentions nothing of insurrection.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAILS.

Queenstown, Thursday.—The Canadian mail steamer Hungarian arrived here at 11 a.m. this morning, and sailed at 5 p.m. this evening, with the Canadian mails, passengers, and latest telegrams.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is progressing satisfactorily.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday.

Major-General Eden will most probably succeed to the coloneley of the 34th Foot.

THE WAKEFIELD ELECTION.

The Commissioners on the Wakefield election issued their report yesterday. They find it was conducted by and on behalf of each of the candidates, in a corrupt and illegal manner.

THE IRISH LIBERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty Irish Liberal members were absent from the division on the Church-rates Abolition Bill.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London South-Western Railway Company, yesterday, the report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of £5 5s. per annum was declared.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Yesterday.

The Marquis of NORMANBY gave notice that on Tuesday he should move for the instructions directing our Charge d'Affaires at Florence to attend to the official instructions of Signor Buoncompagni.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

Lord CRANWORTH, in an explanatory speech, moved the second reading of the Endowed Schools Bill.

Lord CHELMSFORD opposed it. It violated those prescriptive rights which had always been in respect hitherto, permitting the management of their schools to pass away from hands in which it had remained for centuries.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, without going into the merits of the bill, thought it ought to be read a second time.

The Earl of CARNARVON disapproved the bill, but would not divide the House on the second reading.

The Bishop of LONDON wished to know whether the bill was to include all Endowed Schools or only those that complained of grievances?

Earl DERBY said he should have preferred relaxing the stringency of the existing law, restoring it to what it was in former times. The Court of Chancery might have the power of giving trustees of schools the discretion of allowing the children of Dissenters to abstain from the worship of the Church of England, but the House should pause before it passed the clause now introduced in the bill, permitting the appointment of Dissenters to be trustees of Endowed Schools, and practically placing Church of England schools under Dissenting management. This, he hoped, would be rectified in committee.

Earl GRANVILLE admitted the propriety of vesting chaplains with discretionary powers.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND.

Lord CLARENCE called attention to the state of agriculture in Ireland, as shown by the statistics. This proved that Irish agriculture was in a flourishing state, and that land was thrown out of cultivation. Something ought to be done to stimulate agriculture in the country.

Their Lordships then adjourned at 8-45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr. M. MILNES gave notice that when King-lake brought forward his motion on the subject of France and Savoy, he should move the previous question.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

In reply to Mr. S. FITZGERALD,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no convention had been entered into between France and England on the expedition to China, nor was there any arrangement respecting their joint occupation of the Chinese territory. All that existed on the subject was an ordinance.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Mr. LIDDELL inquired whether any commercial treaties, or other treaty than that recently ratified in existence between this country and France, and if so, whether there is any objection to laying copies of the same on the table, with the dates at which they were entered into?

Mr. M. GIBSON replied that there was a treaty in existence between England and France, made in 1826, for the regulation of the direct trade between the two countries. That treaty could be found in the library, but the production was unnecessary.

THE BUDGET.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reference to the financial statement, said that the health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was much improved, but he trusted to the indulgence of the House to allow the statement to stand till Monday next, if his health rendered it necessary. The Commercial Treaty would be laid upon the table to-morrow (this day).

THE IRISH POOR LAWS.

Mr. LONGFIELD asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if it was the intention of Government to introduce this session a bill to continue or alter the powers of the Commissioners, and amend the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland?

Mr. CARDWELL said it was intended this session to introduce a bill on the subject.

THE IRISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Lord C. BROWN asked whether provision is being made at Holyhead for the accommodation of the large steamers which will commence running to and from Kingstown in June next, and whether it is true, as reported, that the recent extension of the old pier has been found quite useless for that purpose, in consequence of its being too much exposed?

Mr. CARDWELL replied that the old pier, so far from being useless, was in constant use. The steamers had only been prevented three times, during the present season, from using it, owing to the stress of weather.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Mr. M. MILNES obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Act 6 Vic. cap. 18, entitled "An Act to amend the Law for the Registration of Persons entitled to vote, and to define certain rights of taxing, and to promote certain proceedings in the election of Members to serve in Parliament in England and Wales."

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Sir F. KELLY moved for leave to introduce a bill to prevent bribery, and to amend the Corrupt Practices Act. He proposed that no payment shall be made except through election auditors; that a declaration that he had not been cognisant of any act of bribery should be made by every member at the table of the House; that any breach of such declaration shall be treated as perjury; and that the member so offending shall never again be permitted to sit in that House. The bill further provided the establishment of a court under the revising barrister, for the examination and determination of cases of bribery.

Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT made some observations against the bill, thinking that much better provisions against bribery could be brought forward.

Mr. E. JAMES also opposed the bill, as taking for its basis the Corrupt Practices Act, and adopt the useless machinery of the election auditor.

Mr. CROSS said that they would never get rid of bribery till they got rid of paid canvassers and messengers.

Mr. DENMAN demanded that they should pass some measure on the subject without waiting for perfect measures or reports of committee.

Mr. MALINS objected to the fees taken by professional men, as only bribery under another name. They might call it a retainer, but he called it a bribe.

Mr. CLAY said many members were not cognisant of acts of bribery till after their election. They should require a declaration from each member that he would not be responsible for any payment in future on account of any corrupt practices.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

FINANCES OF INDIA.

Mr. VANSITTART moved for a select committee to inquire into the following questions connected with the finances of India:—First, whether, having due regard to vested rights, is it practicable to introduce a new Civil Service upon a new footing? Secondly, whether it is desirable to abolish the Legislative Council of Calcutta, and the Supreme Council of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and substitute for them a Legislative Council for each presidency? Third, whether it is not advisable to amalgamate the Supreme and Sudder Courts? Fourthly, whether, with reference to the fact of India forming a portion of the British Empire, it is expedient to put a stop to the existing system of raising loans at present high rate of interest?

Sir C. WOOD said he did not think the committee would be of any service. A commission was now appointed to inquire into the whole subject of salaries, and it was not to say the Supreme Council had no duties to perform. He did not think that the substituting of a Legislative Council for India would be any advantage. Legislative Councils for the several presidencies would be far preferable. A bill for the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts was prepared and would before long, be produced. The question of an Imperial guarantee for an Indian loans had already been fully discussed, and he stated the finances of India would, in due time, be in so satisfactory a state that money could be obtained on easier terms.

Mr. H. BAILLIE complained of the inaction of the Government in all Indian reforms, and of the adherence to the old system of routine. The powers assumed by the Government in India were far too aristocratic. He demanded some change in the present system, under which the exchequer was insolvent and the people oppressed. He made some severe strictures on the administration of Sir J. Lawrence in the Punjaub.

After some further discussion,

Mr. T. BARING defended the administration of Sir J. Lawrence, which had not only preserved his own province, but afforded assistance to Lord Clyde.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR and Mr. TORRENS having made some remarks deprecatory of the licensing system in India,

Mr. VANSITTART withdrew his motion, declaring himself satisfied with the discussion he had elicited.

Mr. A. STEWART proposed a resolution to the effect that for the future the questions to Government on Fridays should be classified.

Mr. DISRAELI opposed the motion, which was withdrawn.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE proposed his motion—"That at future elections for Gloucester and Wakefield, votes should be taken by ballot." He received letters from some of the electors and the late member, Mr. Monck, declaring nothing else would preserve the boroughs from bribery and corruption. If they failed, they were still only just where they were at present.

Sir G. C. LEWIS should not support so narrow and exceptional a measure. Was voting by ballot to be made a penal visitation for corruption? The ballot was a remedy rather against intimidation than against bribery. The example of the United States had shown them the system of ballot without a system of secresy.

Mr. CROSSLEY declared the ballot in America to be secret, except when a scrutiny was demanded. Why should they not take the opportunity of trying the experiment now?

Mr. M. MILNES said bribery would continue as long as the political clubs were political dispensers of money.

Mr. ROWPELL, Mr. BENTINCK, and Mr. BONHAM having spoken,

Lord PALMERSTON said that plausible proposition of this partial application of the principle was exposed by the admission of the proposal that it was introducing the thin end of the wedge. Opposed as he was to the principle of the ballot, he must oppose the motion.

Mr. CHILDERS made allusion to the working of the system of the ballot, as modified in Australia, and of its success, in putting a stop to bribery prevalent in England.

Sir J. SHELLEY appealed to the Government to permit this experiment to be tried.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE replied; after which, the motion was lost by 149 to 118.

Mr. COLLIER obtained leave to introduce a bill prohibiting the payment of expenses of carrying voters to the poll, and for facilating polling at elections.

Lord PALMERSTON announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had recovered, and would bring forward the Budget to-morrow (this day).

The House adjourned at 12-15 a.m.

London Produce Market, Feb. 9.—Sugar market continues very quiet; no public sales; coffee is very firm; public sales so far have gone steadily; tea is firm; business has been done in common congou at 1s 5½d; rice quiet; saltpetre—500 bags Bombay have been sold at 31s to 33s; 48¾ to 29¼ per cent.; indigo—sales have gone rather tamely, but without change in prices; tallow firm, spot 60s 3d; March alone, 60s 6d; April to June, 57s; October to December, 54s.

Birmingham Corn Market, Feb. 9.—A full supply of wheat. Full prices were obtained for all qualities, but we make no alteration in our quotations. Trade rules dull; barley 6d per quarter dearer; oats 6d per quarter cheaper; beans quite as dear; peas unaltered.

SLOUGH RACES.

Free Handicap—Therdine, 1st; Oldman, 2nd. Three ran. Metropolitan Steeplechase—Heads or Tails, 1st; Tartar, 2nd; Omer Pacha scratched at 1.45.

DUBLIN WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—It is most important that the citizens of Dublin should be made aware that the 83d section of the "Dublin Corporation Water Works' Bill" has been struck out by the examiners on standing orders, the order applicable to said section not having been complied with by the promoters of the bill. This section enacted as follows:—

"Section 83.—The provisions of the said 'Water Works' Clauses Act,' 1847, against or with respect to throwing any noisome thing into any such stream as therein mentioned, and against or with respect to, or imposing any penalty or penalties for causing any filthy matter or other substance, belonging to any person or under his controul, to run or be brought into any stream, reservoir, aqueduct or other water-works belonging to the undertaker, or doing any other act whereby the water of the undertakers shall be fouled, shall extend, and be applicable, and apply to the water of the River Liffey, and its tributaries above Coy's Ford aforesaid, as well as to any stream, reservoir, aqueduct, or other water works belonging to the Corporation.'" So that in addition to the numerous other objections to the natural quality of the Liffey water, it is quite manifest that by the striking out of this section, the Corporation will be utterly powerless to interfere with, or in any way prevent its being polluted by means of that frightful and disgusting accumulation of every species of filth, so clearly detailed in the letter of Colonel Griffith, the medical attendant, and other officers of the garrison of Newbridge.—I am, sir,

HYDROPHILUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Being one of those who look forward with pleasure to the starting of the new mail boats, it has occurred to me that it would have been much better, more appropriate and complimentary to have them called after the four countries comprising the one united, viz:—England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales rather than the provinces of Ireland, as if it were but a provincial speculation instead of being national, and a matter deeply concerning the people and prospects of the four distinct yet united countries comprising Great Britain and Ireland.—I am, sir, yours obliged,

FRANCIS MICHELL.

Thursday, 12, Richmond-street North.

THE WINE TRADE.

The following letter from the correspondent of an eminent firm in the city of Dublin is interesting at the present time:—

You have, no doubt, seen the statement in the *Times* respecting the proposed reduction of the wines' duties, present and prospective. The former is all very well, but the latter is one of the most absurd and unjust propositions which ever entered the brain of any man, and I trust the trade generally will oppose it by every possible means, should the Chancellor of the Exchequer really attempt to carry it out.

In the first place, the treaty with Portugal is that she shall be placed on the same footing as the most favoured nations. That cannot be, if her wines, owing to their peculiar nature and character, are to be placed to a moral certainty under a duty of 2s. per gallon, whilst French and German wines will be assessed at 1s. per gallon only, owing to their peculiar nature and character, the one, as everybody knows, requiring a large quantity of alcohol to keep them, and render them what all require them to be; the other, as we all equally well know, not requiring or possessing alcohol in anything like the same quality.

This is not making it a *wine*, but a *spirit* duty, and is a mere subterfuge, adopted in order to place France upon a far better footing than Portugal and Spain.

Port wine will not keep, especially during such bad seasons as we have had for several years past, with only 25 per cent. alcohol; consequently it will be a great inducement to the trade to under brandy, and thereby to spoil their port wine, seeing that it they give them the proper quantity of brandy to keep them sound and good, they will incur a duty double that levied on French and German wines.

In the next place, how can any correct test be made of the alcoholic strength of the different wines? London, Liverpool, Dublin, Bristol, Leith, &c., will all vary and the same wine landed at the one port may show 25 per cent. only, which at another may be made to show 26 per cent., and the difference of that very one per cent. will be the means of placing the wines under a heavier duty by 6d. per gallon.

The French and German wines will, in all likelihood, never show more than the minimum strength of 15 per cent., and will thus invariably, or nearly so, come under the minimum rate of duty—viz., 1s. per gallon.

I doubt if a plan so fraught with injustice and absurdity can be carried out, but, if the trade are supine, it may, and I therefore recommend them to be wide awake to the matter, and to move in time. When it has passed into a law it will be too late; therefore, memorials should be ready on or before Tuesday, to be presented between that day and Thursday, and members of the House engaged to present them.

NORTH WALL GRAVING DOCK.

We have great pleasure in being able to announce to the public the opening of the new graving dock at the North Wall yesterday. From an early hour in the morning the ships in the river presented a most pleasing appearance, from the number of flags, &c., with which they were decorated, especially those of the Messrs. Martin, whose vessel, the Agnes Anderson, was to open the dock. Shortly before 12 o'clock, the Commissioners of the Ballast Office, accompanied by their engineer, George Halpin, Esq., and Assistant Secretary J. M. O'Reilly, Esq., arrived on the ground, and at high water the men, under the directions of Mr. Creighton, the foreman shipwright to the Corporation, proceeded to open the gates. At this time there were nearly nineteen feet of water over the sills, and the large and beautiful vessel glided swiftly and gracefully into the dock. The gates were then closed, and the vessel having been warped into the position she was to occupy at the head of the dock, the pumps were set in motion, and the water rapidly lowered; the shoring up of the vessel was then proceeded with, and in less than an hour she was safely seated on the blocks.

Although the Agnes Anderson is one of the largest vessels that enter the port of Dublin, it was soon evident that the dock could afford ample accommodation to another also, and we sincerely trust that there can be no excuse now found for diverting the shipbuilding trade from our city. It is on occasions such as these that the resources of a master mind become apparent, and Mr. Halpin has reason to congratulate himself on such a successful result to his many and varied labours; everything that could possibly be required for the berthing of the vessel was at hand, nothing forgotten, and when we remember the comparatively short time that has elapsed since the site of the dock was a mere gravelly strand, and consider the gigantic undertaking this day opened to the public, we cannot but congratulate Mr. Halpin on his success in bringing such a truly useful work to such a happy termination.

After the opening of the dock the works of the shops for repairing iron vessels, which are in progress, by the contractor, Mr. Meyers, of Cunyngham-road, were inspected, as also the shops for timber shipwrights by Mr. Lawton, of Oriel-street. Mr. Halpin's designs for these works comprehend another dock and floating basin, which we hope soon to see carried out.

Flogging in the Navy.—From a return to the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. W. Williams, it appears that during 1858 there were 997 persons flogged in the British Navy, out of 47,646 persons liable to corporal punishment. The number of lashes inflicted was 32,420, and of these only 784 were by sentence of court-martial. Some of the ships contrast badly with others in respect to the extent of punishment; and in many no flogging at all has been inflicted.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Yesterday.

O'Rorke v. Bateman and Lunn.

The petition in this case was to revive an annuity cause filed in the Equity Exchequer, on the 13th September, 1848, in which a receiver had been appointed for the payment of the arrears of the annuity. The annuitant had been displaced by a prior creditor in 1816, who was paid off in the year 1859, in the Landed Estates Court, and the object of the present suit was to get the benefit of the receiver for the annuitant, and that the cause might be revived, and a receiver directed to pay the arrears and cost of the present and former suits. The petition was resisted on the ground that the original bill having been filed more than ten years, and no decree made, the old cause fell within the operation of the 81st general order of the Court of Chancery.

The Chancellor was of opinion that, it being only an annuity cause, and the receiver having been appointed, the case did not fall under the 81st rule. He granted a decree to revive the suit, and for the receiver to pay the arrears of the rent-charge and the costs of the former and present suits.

Counsel for the petitioner—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. A. Graydon.

For the respondent—Mr. F. Walsh, Q.C.; Mr. F. Bateman, and Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon.

For the respondent, Lunn—Mr. Tudor.

The Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, *exparte* Lord Lismore.

This case came before the Chancery Appeal Court as an appeal from a Rolls order pronounced in November last, by which his Honour the Master of the Rolls directed that a grant in perpetuity should be executed to the petitioner, Lord Lismore, under the statute for converting renewable leases into perpetuities. The lands in question, it appeared, were held under a lease of October, 1721, from a person named Vaughan, to parties named Hand; and the petition further sought for a direction to the Master to execute the lease on the part of one of the parties interested, who was a minor. The petition stated that the land in question, consisting of a little more than 100 acres, was originally leased by one William Vaughan to three brothers, named Hand, for their lives, and the lives of such other persons as might be added, upon payment of one half-year's rent and a renewal fine, and "if the notice of the death or deaths was given within six months." The annual rent was £21 14s., late currency. Several renewals were executed from time to time, and the petitioner having become entitled to the interest of the Hand family, filed a petition against the appellant to enforce the execution of a fee-farm grant, and alleged in his petition that the original lease was made in pursuance of a previous agreement for a lease containing a covenant for renewal. For the appellant, it was contended that the ruling of the court below was unsustainable, because the lease relied on contained no covenant for perpetual renewals, and there was not anything to show the existence of an agreement, as alleged.

Messrs. Warren, Q.C., and Chatterton, Q.C., were in support of the appeal; and Messrs. Brewster, Q.C.; Lawson, Q.C.; and Reeves, on the other side.

The case resulted in an order affirming the decision of the court below.

ROLLS COURT—Yesterday.

Barry v. Smythe.

The cause petition in this matter prayed for the appointment of a receiver over the residue of the estate not tenanted by him, on the undertaking that he should pay the rent due upon the land, as well as the rent becoming due. In 1848 a lease of land, situate in the county Cork, was made to the petitioner by the Rev. Mr. Walker. The relative positions of the parties are these:—The respondent was Mr. Walker's solicitor and general land agent; Mr. Galway was the landlord of a Mr. M'Sweeny, and Mr. Walker was his tenant. This latter gentleman disposed of his interest to a Mr. Lyons, who was the trustee of the respondent's wife, to preserve the estate from the debts of the respondent, whose circumstances were not in a satisfactory position. The petitioner complained that he had been distrained by Mr. M'Sweeny, and his cattle were sold for the purpose of realising the amount of the rent due by the respondent, while at the time no rent was due by him (petitioner). A sum of £112 was paid by the latter to Mr. M'Sweeny, and he (petitioner) instituted a civil bill process before the Assistant-Barrister at Cork. This process was brought under the 38th section of the Civil Bill Act, empowering an action to be instituted against a landlord for a wrongful distraining, and also enabling 10 per cent. to be recovered on the property so illegally seized. The result of the proceedings before the Barrister was a decision that the legal estate was in Mr. Lyons, and the civil bill was accordingly dismissed. The petitioner brought a second civil bill against Mr. Lyons, and obtained a decree against him for the rent, the costs, together with the 10 per cent. allowed by the 38th section. It was now sought that a receiver should be appointed in order that a similar distraining should not take place again.

Counsel *contra* contended that the petitioner had a decree against the trustee of Mrs. Smythe for £112, and as he was indebted to that lady in rent to the amount of £138, he was a debtor in the sum of £11 11s. 2d., and had repaid himself from the money he had been obliged to pay Mr. M'Sweny. Counsel argued at some length, and at the conclusion,

His Honour said, he would look into the authorities before delivering judgment upon the case. If the petition should be dismissed, he would oblige the respondent to pay the costs.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., with Mr. Woodroffe, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Townsend was of counsel for the respondent.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Cullen v. Walsh.

This was an action for slander, and there was another count for assault, brought by a clerk lately in the employment of the defendant, Mr. Walsh, who is proprietor of a grocery establishment in Barrack-street. Damages were laid at £500. The slander of which the plaintiff complained was that the defendant on several occasions, and in the presence of others, called him a robber, and accused him of taking money out of the till. There were also disputes between the parties in reference to accounts.

The plaintiff was examined, and proved the alleged slander, and also the assault, when he was violently shoved out of the shop by the defendant. It was alleged the defendant said to the plaintiff's brother—"Is he (meaning the plaintiff) not a nice blackguard? he took £12 out of my till and gave it to a girl, and before he went to the country he took £30 out of the till and gave it to the same girl."

The defence was a denial of the alleged slander, and a traverse of the count as to the assault.

The defendant was examined, and deposed that he ordered the plaintiff to leave his house, and to get for him the £11 which he lent to a Sergeant-major Kelly, in the Royal Barracks, contrary to the wish of the defendant; the plaintiff replied that he would not leave until he was settled with, and the defendant then became irritated, seized him by the collar, and shoved him out, but he denied positively that he threw him against a sugar-mill, as had been alleged; the plaintiff lent the £11 to Sergeant-major Kelly without the consent or knowledge of the defendant, as alleged; the defendant denied positively that he ever said to the plaintiff's brother, "Is he not a nice blackguard? he took £12 out of my till and gave it to a girl before he went to the country, and that before that he took £30 out of the till and gave it to her also;" but he admitted he said to the plaintiff when he pushed him out of the shop, "You robber, many a £10 you took out of my till for the same purpose," referring to the money he lent to Sergeant-major Kelly.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £100.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney. Solicitor—Mr. Costelloe.

For the defendant—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.; Mr. Macdonough, Q.C.; and Mr. D. C. Heron. Solicitor—Mr. Bergin.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Lonan v. the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company.

The action in this case was instituted by the relatives of a young woman, named Elizabeth Lonan, who lost her life in August last, while alighting at the Booterstown station from one of the carriages, on the defendants' line of railway. She left Dublin by the three o'clock train to go to Booterstown, where she had been living, and while attempting to jump out of one of the carriages she missed her foot, and fell between the platform and the train, which was in motion. When taken up she appeared to have been fearfully crushed, and poured from her mouth a considerable quantity of blood. She was removed to a medical establishment, from whence she was taken to Baggot-street Hospital, where she expired in great suffering shortly after her admission. An inquest was held at Baggot-street Hospital on the body, where the jury found a verdict of accidental death, and some of the jurors accompanied the verdict with an expression of opinion that there were not a sufficient number of porters at the station to attend on the train. On behalf of the plaintiff, it was alleged that the accident was occasioned by the negligence of the defendants, in consequence of their not having competent porters at the station. Secondly, that the train, which was a very long one, did not stop a sufficient time to enable passengers to alight, and that the name of the station was not called out, as is the custom. The defendants traversed these allegations, and pleaded that there was no neglect, but that the deceased neglected to get out while the train was standing, and attempted to get out while the train was in motion.

The case has not yet concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; Mr. Rollestone, Q.C.; and Mr. Coffey.

For the defendants—Mr. Macdonough, Q.C.; Mr. Chatterton, Q.C.; and Mr. Darley.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Codd v. Thompson and Cranfield.

This case, the particulars of which have appeared, was resumed at the sitting of the court.

Mr. William Brereton, Q.C., proceeded to state the defence, which denied the existence of any partnership whatsoever between Dr. Cranfield and Mr. Thompson. The different accounts kept by the parties would, upon the face of them, prove that there was no such relation. They stood in the position of debtor and creditor. Dr. Cranfield advanced money to Mr. Thompson to set him up in the malting business, but took no part in it himself. Having spoken at some length, the following evidence was entered into:—

The first witness called for the defence was Dr. Cranfield, who deposed that Mr. Thompson first suggested to him to advance money to commence the malting business, and that a partnership should be entered into, or he should carry on the business for a salary; he (Cranfield) said he would consider the matter; he lent Thompson £200 to commence with, on the premises which his father had formerly used for the same business, and which were at the time in his (witness) possession; no partnership was then agreed to by him; nothing was said about his getting two-thirds of the profits; having consulted Mr. Palmer, the manager of the National Bank, as to the propriety of entering into a partnership, he (Palmer) told him it would be unwise to do so, and advised witness against it; he (Cranfield) said he was anxious to serve Mr. Thompson, and asked Mr. Palmer how the bank account should be managed if he entered into the partnership, and would he be liable? he was told by Mr. Palmer that the account might be opened in different ways—either in the nature of a partnership or a personal account—but that in any shape he (Cranfield) would be liable; heard that a bank account was opened in Thompson's name, but never saw it nor asked to see it; never went upon Thompson's premises to inspect the business; never agreed to become a partner of any kind with him; at the time that Mr. Thompson removed the account from the National Bank to the Provincial Bank, Mr. Palmer urged him to get Thompson to bring back the account, and witness, in order to get him to do so, threatened to withdraw his security to the Excise if he did not; told the manager of the Provincial Bank, at the time, that Thompson had not a shilling until he (witness) gave him money; Mr. Palmer said, the way to prevent Thompson from transferring his account again would be, to allow the bills brought by Thompson to be lodged to his (witness') account and witness should give Thompson cheques for what money he required; he (Cranfield) denied the matters sworn to with respect to the smuggling; never saw illicit malting going on in any part of the world.

Mr. Kiernan, Q.C., cross-examined the witness—He said he never had a bankrupt account in Enniscorthy until the year 1851; when Thompson first made the proposal to him in 1851 he had no money to give him, but subsequently he got £100, and gave £200 to Thompson, for which he did not get any security; witness might have said to Palmer that if he entered into partnership it would not suit to have it known; witness then deposed to having endorsed bills for Thompson. His cross-examination had not concluded when his lordship rose. It will be resumed this morning.

COURT OF PROBATE—Yesterday.

(Before the Hon. Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Rowe v. Murphy.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The declaration of the plaintiff stated that Edward Murphy, of Ballinaurd, county Wexford, farmer, made a last will on the 3rd November, 1858. The defendant averred that at the time of the execution of the alleged will deceased was not of sound mind; that the instrument was not executed pursuant to the requirements of the statute; and that it was obtained by undue influence.

Dr. Walshe, Q.C.; Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.; and Dr. Gibbon, appeared for the plaintiff. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Dr. Ball, Q.C.; and Mr. Nunn, with Mr. Rogers, attorney, for the defendant.

The particulars of the case have already appeared, and at the sitting of the court the following additional evidence was gone into.

Pierce Rowe, the plaintiff, was examined by Dr. Walshe, Q.C., and deposed that about a week after the execution of the will, the testator mentioned to him about it, and stated he had left the farm and stock to him, except some legacies to other persons, and certain sums of money to be expended in the payment of his debts, and for the celebration of religious services subsequent to his death; that the Rev. Mr. Prendergast inquired of him would not Mrs. Furlong's name be in the will, but he answered that he would settle with her. The total value of the farm was about £700. Witness used to visit the testator once a week prior to the death of his son; witness' mother was the only other person present at the interview at which the testator informed him of the contents of the will.

Margaret Rowe was examined by Dr. Gibbon, and deposed that she had been present at the interview referred to by Mr. Rowe, the previous witness; witness heard him say that he was rejoiced to have the opportunity to repay her son and herself the obligations he had received from them; in the year 1811 her mother lent to him £50.

Upon cross-examination by Dr. Ball, the witness stated that the testator desired her not to mention to any one what he had told her, and she did not mention it to the Rev. Mr. Prendergast, nor any other person.

Henry Roche was examined by Dr. Walshe, Q.C., and deposed that he knew the testator, Edward Murphy, and was in his house on the 31st October, 1858; upon that occasion he conversed with him about the price of corn and butter; the testator then appeared to be perfectly collected, and able to manage his own affairs.

The next witness was Mr. Philip Jackman, who proved that about ten or twelve days before the death of the testator he had an interview with him, and he then appeared to be quite sensible and rational.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defendant, observed that the best disposition a man could make of his property was such a disposition as the law would make of it. The property in the present case would be divided by the law into three parts, one of which would go to the brother of the deceased, Mr. Nicholas Murphy, the present defendant, and the remaining parts to the surviving children of John and George Murphy, the brothers of the testator. This was the proper and just way by which to dispose of the property, and if it was so disposed the litigation which was now being carried on would have been prevented. He submitted it was a very strong proceeding on the part of the gentleman who drew the will that he should go to prepare a will for an individual with whom he was unacquainted, and who had never suggested to him any inclination to have such an instrument prepared. Upon the death of the testator's son, he became very much depressed in spirits, and enfeebled in body. The jury should remember, also, that the testator was a man of intemperate habits, and it appeared that on the very day that the document in question was drawn up, the alleged testator was labouring under the influence of liquor. Another fact to be taken into consideration was, that the testator was 78 years of age, and from the disease under which he was very labouring was quite incompetent to make a will. The jury should give the case the calmest and most serious consideration, and hesitate before they allowed a sum of £3,000 to be distributed contrary to what he submitted was the intention of the testator.

Mrs. Catherine Furlong was then called, and examined by Dr. Ball, Q.C.—She deposed she was the niece of the testator, and had been residing with him during the last six years of his life; after the death of his son, and as the termination of his life was approaching, he became addicted to drink, and partook of little or no solid food. The witness recollected the morning when the Rev. Mr. Prendergast and Mr. O'Flaherty came to the testator's house; on the 3rd November the deceased had eggs and brandy for breakfast; he was feeble, and was obliged to use a crutch when walking; when the defendant came home from America, the deceased received him kindly, and their meeting was most affecting; during his life he appeared to be a man easily influenced.

To Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.—Witness was very much disappointed by the will; the testator had promised that he would make provision for her, and she suspected, when she saw the Rev. Mr. Prendergast and Mr. O'Flaherty in the parlour with the testator, that they were preparing a will.

Dr. Ball, Q.C., then spoke to evidence on the part of the defendant.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., replied for the plaintiff.

His Lordship having charged the jury, they found it was the last will and testament of the deceased Edward Murphy.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Dr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C.; Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., and Dr. Gibbon. For the defendant, Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Dr. Ball, Q.C.; and Mr. Nunn.

THE LEGAL DIARY.

At the rising of the court,

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon remarked that it was a most inconvenient thing that the list of probate cases was not set down in the Legal Diary, the same as the cases in every other court.

Judge Keatinge said it was mainly owing to the fact that there was no regular Probate Court in which to try the jury cases, but when the Probate Court was finished in the new building the cases would be listed.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re G. M. Wingrove.

This case was adjourned for a week, with a view to make an arrangement with the opposing creditor, Mr. Flinn.

Mr. Levy appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Curtis for the creditor.

It was stated that since the last day on which the case came before the court an offer of £22 was made on behalf of the insolvent to the opposing creditor, and it was at first refused, but at six o'clock on the evening of that day the solicitor on behalf of the opposing creditor consented to take it, but the insolvent could not then give it, as he was in a hurry to catch the train for Galway, where he was going.

Judge Berwick said he thought it was imprudent not to have taken the money when it was first offered.

The case was then adjourned.

CHAMBER SITTING.

Baron Hughes will sit this day, at 11 o'clock, to hear Chamber motions for the three Law Courts.

LEGAL CHANGES.

It was generally rumoured yesterday in legal circles, that Mr. Justice Perrin had resigned, and that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Deasy, is to succeed him.

DISMOR COURSING MEETING—8th February.

Stewards—Earl of Bective, Lord Lurgan, J. S. Naper, J. O. G. Pollock, R. Battersby, G. Bomford, Esqrs.

GALMOYSTON STAKES.

1st Ties.

Mr. Nicholson's Never Mind beat Lord Lurgan's Lady Minie.

Mr. Purdon's Nimble beat Mr. Monahan's Hair Pin.

Captain Beresford's Kitty Cob beat Mr. Cuffe's Torrent.

Mr. Boyd's Dunluce beat Captain Beresford's Miss Frantic.

Lord Bective's Babuino beat Lord Lurgan's Lady Bessie.

2nd Ties.

Nimble beat Never Mind.

Kitty Cob beat Dunluce.

Babuino, a bye.

3rd Ties.

Kitty Cob beat Babuino; Nimble a bye.

4th Ties.

Captain Beresford's Kitty Cob beat Mr. Purdon's Nimble, and won the stakes.

THOMASTOWN STAKES.

1st Ties.

Lord Lurgan's Master Gase beat Mr. Potterton's Chaseaway.

Lord Bective's Bandoline beat Mr. Walker's Wee Nell.

Captain Beresford's Benbrodach beat Mr. Potterton's Blue Skin.

Lord Lurgan's Master Arthur beat Mr. Nicholson's N.

Captain Beresford's Heiress, a bye.

2nd Ties.

Bandoline beat Benbrodach.

Master Arthur beat Heiress.

Master Gase drawn.

3rd Ties.

Bandoline beat Master Arthur and won the stakes.

LIMERICK COURSING CLUB—8th Feb.

Stewards—Messrs. T. R. Murray, W. H. Massey, Wise, Russell, Spaight, and Hinde.

Hon. Sec.—Thomas Fosbery, Esq.

Judge—Q. W. Hawkes, Esq.

KNOCKRUE OPEN STAKES.

1st Ties.

Mr. W. H. Massey's Ben beat Mr. Russell's Romance.

Mr. Fitzmaurice's Othello beat Mr. Spaight's Cousin Bess.

Mr. Scott ns. Mind-your-Eye beat Mr. Russell's Raven.

Mr. Russell's Revenge beat Mr. Fosbery's Firebrand.

Mr. T. Tanner's Friseur beat Mr. W. H. Massey's Momentous Subject.

Mr. T. Tanner's Father Tom, a bye.

Mr. Fitzmaurice's Garryowen drawn, lame.

Mr. T. Tanner's Caurithu beat Colonel Trulon's Camilla.

Mr. Scott's Fairy the Second beat Mr. Fitzmaurice's Martin Flyn.

Mr. Scott's Satanella beat Mr. R. W. Jackson's Sepoy.

Mr. Scott's Black Eagle beat Mr. Spaight's Star of the West.

Mr. T. Atkinson's Earl of Straffan beat Mr. T. Tanner's Czarina.

Mr. Fosbery's Fantasy beat Colonel Trulon's Fly.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR FEBRUARY.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Charles Dillon's)—14th, Skryne; 17th, Mullaflo; 21st, Laracor; 24th, the Kennel—At twelve.

County Galway Hunt—10th, Dalystown; 13th, Aunagh; 16th, Tyrone; 18th, Abbert; 21st, Graig Abbey; 24th, Ballydugan; 28th, Castle Taylor—At eleven.

Mr. Dennis's Fox Hounds—10th, Ballygaddy Bridge; 14th Seaghard (Creggs); 17th, Kilclooney; 21st, Moat Park (Roscommon); 24th, Castle Moyle; 29th, Headfort Castle—At eleven.

The Clare Hounds—10th, Spancelhill; 14th, Ballcar Cross-roads; 17th, The Kennel—At a quarter to eleven.

The Kilkenny Hunt—13th, Thomastown; 16th, Club House—At half-past eleven.

The Mallow Harriers—13th, Corrigeleena; 16th, Barrett's Castle; 20th, Glountane 23rd, Ballinamona; 27th, Annaleentha—At eleven.

Mr. Watson's Hounds—17th, Club House; 18th, Jenkinstown—At a quarter to eleven.

Curraghmore Fox Hounds—10th, The Scoresa; 14th, Dessborough; 17th, Phelan's Hotel, Carrick-on-Suir—At eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—11th, Lismortagh; 14th, Knockevan; 16th, Graystown Castle; 18th, Wilford—At eleven.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of 4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,

(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)

Entrance by the Hall Door.

N.B.—We have also greatly reduced the prices of our First-Class Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Electro-Plated Clocks, &c., &c.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

I make up large quantities of my very best Goods in the best style for this Department. Frock and Dress Coats of all qualities, up to extra superfine; a large selection of the best and newest styles of Vestings and Trouserings; while in Overcoats the selection comprises a variety, from the rough and stout qualities, to the most expensive and *recherche* goods which the market produces.

In Youths' Clothing I take much care to have a large and well-assorted stock, in which durability, novelty, and goodness are combined; while my Livery Stock is also large, and adapted to supply the prevailing demand.

RICHARD ALLEN,

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, &c.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement [illegible] in his deceased brother's name.

Foreign Intelligence.

AUSTRIA.

In official circles it is whispered that some step of importance will soon be taken in regard to Hungary, but the present Cabinet will hardly make those concessions which the Hungarians demand as a right. The official writer in the *Augsburg Gazette* continues to abuse the superellious *(hochnasig)* Magyars, "the semi-barbarians of the Pusstas," but the Hungarians appear to care but little for the attacks of their political gainsayers. It has to-day been hinted to me that the correspondence between the French and the Hungarians, which was interrupted after peace had been concluded at Villafranca, has been resumed, and it is probable that such is really the case. The Russians have also recently had confidential communication with the Hungarians, but the latter are (not likely to listen to the voice of a the tempter unless they find that it is absolutely impossible to come to an understanding with the Austrian Government. Some days ago, Cardinal Scitowski, the primate of Hungary, was here, and it is understood that he is now acting in Hungary as mediator between his fellow-countrymen and the Government. M. von Szedenyi and his Protestant colleagues appealed against the decree of the Kæsmark judges, and the superior court (*Ober Landesgericht*) at Eperies is said to have changed the sentence from three to eight months' imprisonment.

HUNGARY.

According to the *National Gazette* of Berlin, the following are the terms in which one of the Hungarian deputation in Vienna spoke to M. de Rechberg, Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

"We came here to see our King, but our King will not listen to us. We are referred to Count de Thun, but we have nothing to do with that Minister of the Concordat. Words are vain things; we demand acts prompt, complete, and satisfactory. If you do not perform those acts, you will have to endeavour to escape from existing embarrassments not only without our aid, but in spite of our opposition, Venetia is lost! Vienna is in a very bad humour; the Tyrol is agitated; the clergy are discontented because you cannot assist the Holy Father; the coffers of the State are empty; there are no means of filling them; and loans are impossible! Russia, moreover, is your enemy, and you cannot confide in Germany. But you may count on us, on condition of being just! You must, however, make haste, for the danger is great!"

BUENOS AYRES.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Buenos Ayres, Dec. 29, 1859:—

"Since my last news the condition and prospects of the state of Buenos Ayres, both in a political and commercial point of view, have daily improved, and at present an activity and confidence pervades all departments of commerce hitherto unknown.

"As a field for free emigration for the industrious population of the United Kingdom this State offers advantages of which no other part of the world can boast. It enjoys a climate which for salubrity and luxurious serenity might vie with Southern Europe, and possesses a soil the fertility of which no European farmer can form an adequate conception of. Land can be obtained in the rich Pampas, within 130 leagues of the city, at about 2s per acre, while the rent of land for grazing purposes is merely nominal. Sheep and cattle grazing is the least laborious and most profitable occupation for the settler, and extraordinary as it may appear, it is no less a fact that the nett annual profit on capital embarked in cattle grazing is 44 per cent. The cost of transit for emigrants to Buenos Ayres from the United Kingdom is not greater than from there to the United States, while anyone arriving here with a small capital of £100 or so may, with ordinary care, make sure of acquiring a fortune in a few years. Those who do not possess capital will find ample employment in cattle tending until they can acquire sufficient to start for themselves. At the present time there are 150,000 European colonists in the State, 10,000 of whom are British. All of these are not only doing well, but many of them during their short residence in the State have acquired considerable fortunes. The mineral wealth of the upper portions of the State are not only undeveloped, but absolutely not understood, but while the vast wealth of the soil of our Pampas remains unexhausted, there is no necessity for the inhabitants to dig beneath the surface in search of property."

A NEW KIND OF SACRILEGE.—The Lyons Tribunal of Correctional Police, two days since, tried a baker, named Rivoire, for a public outrage on the Roman Catholic religion. It appeared from the evidence that the accused and several of his companions passed the whole of the night before Christmas-day in drinking at a public-house. When somewhat intoxicated, Rivoire offered to bet 20fr. that he would go to church at the first mass and take the sacrament. He did so, and received the 20fr. It was for that conduct that he was arraigned. In his defence, he denied that any wager had been laid, and declared that he had followed the people to church without knowing what he did. Batallion, the keeper of the public-house, deposed in favour of the accused, but his evidence was so contradictory that he was given into custody on a charge of perjury. Other witnesses having proved that the wager was laid, the tribunal sentenced Rivoire to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 300fr.

STREETS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—In the first place, they are as narrow as Shoe-lane; yea even that Regent-street of Constantinople which leads to St. Sophia, or the Piccadilly that branches on to the Hippodrome, is a mere rough path; and Stamboul being, like Rome, a city of seven hills, half its lanes are five times as steep as Holborn-hill, London. They have no smooth slabs of side pavement, no kerbs, no lamps, no names, no guarding side-post. They are covered with what is merely a jolting mass of boulder stones thrown down loose as when uncarted, or if sound trottoir for a few yards, in another step or two ground into holes or crushed into something like a stonemason's yard, or a pebbly sea beach bristly with geological specimens. If a barricade had just been pulled down, and not yet levelled, so would it look: if it were the street of a mountain village, so would it be. As in the days of Adam, and before Macadam was thought of, so are the streets still.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

M. Bouchard, one of the most eminent wine merchants in Burgundy, died lately in his native town of Beaune, at the age, within a few weeks, of 101 years.

IMMENSE SHARKS.—We take the following from the *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 12th December:—"About noon on Saturday two gentlemen went for a pull in a waterman's boat across the cove, and seeing something floating, they pulled up to it, when to their astonishment they found themselves face to face with the carcase of a bullock, which was being ravenously devoured by two immense sharks. They immediately returned to the New Wharf and endeavoured to procure a line or harpoon, but failing to do so they took a boat hook with them and started again for the carcase. Upon coming up to it the monsters were still hard at work, the boat-hook was thrust at and struck one of them, but he only rolled himself over and went to the other side of the bullock. The sharks were computed to be eighteen feet long, and two feet across the back of the head. We should imagine that this circumstance would make bathers careful in selecting the spot for performing their ablutions."—*Australian Mail.*

In Prussia the Minister of the Interior has just ordered that the bastinado, as an instrument of punishment for prisoners, shall be abolished. The same Minister has decided that certain public functionaries who during the last ten years have, for political or religious offences committed in 1848 and 1849, been deprived of the successive augmentations of salary to which they had been entitled, shall for the future receive the yearly amount.

There are three noblemen in the British peerage who enjoy peerages of all the three kindgoms. They are the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Verulam, and the Marquis of Hastings. The first-mentioned nobleman, in addition to his English Marquisate, holds the Earldom of Abercorn and the Barony of Paisley in Scotland, and the Viscountcy of Strabane in Ireland. The Earl of Verulam is Viscount Grimston in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Forrester of Corstorphine in that of Scotland; and the Marquis of Hastings is not only Earl of Moira in Ireland, but also Earl of Loudoun and Baron Campbell of Loudoun, north of the Tweed. These noblemen, in addition to holding seats of their own in the House of Lords, are entitled, of course, to vote at every election of representative peers both for Scotland and the sister kingdom. The Prince of Wales, as is well known, is not only Duke of Cornwall, but Earl of Dublin, and Baron of Renfrew; the Duke of Cumberland is Duke of Teviotdale in Scotland and Earl of Armagh in Ireland; and the Duke of Cambridge is also Earl of Tipperary and Baron of Culloden; but their peerages are all said, by a legal or heraldic fiction, to be of the United Kingdom, though the local designations are chosen from Scotland and Ireland. Lord Clanmaurice, the grandson of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the future possessor of that title and of the earldom of Kerry, will also inherit the triple coronet, if he outlives his mother, who is Baroness of Nairne, in her own right, in the Peerage of Scotland.

THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—At a drill meeting of this corps, held as usual on Tuesday evening at Guildhall, Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks read a letter from Colonel M'Murdo, the inspector of volunteers —"Colonel M'Murdo, inspector of volunteers, presents his compliments to the officer commanding the London Rifle Brigade, and having observed that corps in march on Saturday evening last, at half-past six o'clock, as it passed along London-bridge, he thinks it due to the members who compose it to express the high opinion he entertains of their efficient and soldierlike appearance. A tolerably accurate estimate of the state of discipline existing in a regiment can generally be made by observing it on an ordinary march (perhaps more so than on parade), and the example of perfect steadiness [illegible] formation on this occasion, when the evening was [illegible] and the thoroughfare on the bridge sufficient to [illegible] and confuse older soldiers, was very creditable, [illegible]mises to confirm the most favourable expecta[illegible] which have been formed of the present im[illegible]nt movement."

In compliance with the request of a large number of our readers, we publish the letter of the Bishop of Cork to the Laity:—

TO THE LAITY OF CORK IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

DEAR BRETHREN,—Many, perhaps most, of you must have seen or heard of the tokens of a busy agitation which appears intended by exhortations, by taunts, by menaces of popular displeasure, or by other still more unworthy means, to lead or drive me and my clergy of these dioceses to approve, or, without approving, join in certain meetings for "open and common prayer," conducted, in many cases, by persons unauthorised by our or (as far as I can learn) by any church, and in any form of words (except our public Liturgy) that may seem fit, at the moment of uttering them, to the conductors themselves.

So far has this agitation been carried that advice has been publicly given and industriously circulated that no rent-charge should be paid to me or my clergy until we, one and all, attend those meetings, called by we know not whom, and managed we know not how. And the letter containing such advice, instead of being treated as the production of a dangerous lunatic, has been printed, without a word of reprobation, in a journal (the IRISH TIMES) professing special zeal for the welfare of the Established Church.

Now, if this matter were merely a personal one between me and those who have come forward to censure me in the public prints or elsewhere, I should never have thought of taking any notice of it. I have reason to thank God that my natural temperament is such that I am not apt to be provoked or intimidated by any censure, however severe, or any opposition however fierce, when I believe myself to be acting in the discharge of my duty. And even if I were naturally the most irritable or the most timid of human beings, I should hope to be enabled to rest quietly upon the support of Him who can "defend in all dangers and carry through all temptations" the very weakest of His creatures. I do not write, therefore, for the purpose of excusing myself to you or to anyone. It is a matter of entire indifference to me how I may be judged of you or of man's judgment in any shape. I was set in my present office not to consult your pleasure, but your edification, and to minister the discipline of the Church by the authority which I have heard by the Word of God and the ordinance of this realm—not as pleasing men but God, which trieth the hearts. Nor again have I the least apprehension that the very few of my clergy with whom I was obliged to remonstrate on a late occasion will be cajoled or frightened into departing from the course which, upon my remonstrance, they very frankly consented to follow.

But I do greatly apprehend that, without some timely check, the result of the present movement will be to exasperate and embitter all our existing divisions, and moreover to introduce a fresh one; that it will, in the issue, produce not "love, joy, peace," but wrath and clamour, evil speakings and evil surmisings, amongst brethren. I do greatly apprehend that, between the contrary excesses of two extreme factions, and through a sadly common forgetfulness or disregard of the true principles of our Church, things are rapidly tending towards a kind of Reign of Terror, in which the governors will be, not the known and legal rulers of the Church, but the heads of parties in the Church; and the measure of their government not the fixed law of public authority, but the impulse and caprice of excited masses of people, bearing down all, of whatever station, who presume to think and act differently from the popular leaders of the hour.

What injury have I done to you or to any one by preventing a very few individuals of my clergy from joining in these assemblies? If my injunction be (as it is alleged) not such as can be enforced by law, addressed merely to the consciences of those who have promised to follow with a glad mind and will my godly admonitions, and submit themselves to my godly judgment, have not I, as well as others, a right to decide for myself what admonitions it is expedient for me to give to those committed to my government and care? Or does the right and duty of admonition and advice belong only to those who are placed under me here, or who have no place of authority whatever in these dioceses?

If, on the other hand, as I verily believe, my injunction be only the carrying out of the fundamental laws of this Church and realm, should it not be the meanest and most dastardly prelate that ever sat in this chair, if I were content to eat the bread of the Church and enjoy its honours, while I shrank, through fear of obloquy, from enforcing that discipline which I am paid and vested with dignity to administer? For my part, I would tear the lawn from my shoulders and sink my seal "deeper than ever plummet sounded" before I would consent to hold rank or wealth on the disgraceful tenure of always "swimming with the stream," and never contradicting "public opinion."

When I first heard that one of my clergy had taken a part in one of the prayer-meetings of the Athenæum, I sent for him, and inquired into the design and manner of the exercises there conducted. I found that he was wholly ignorant by whom the assembly was convened, who were responsible for the selection of those that led the devotions of the congregation, or for keeping them within any bounds but those of time (and these I understood to be very narrow), in the language they might please to use, or the sentiments they might choose to express. His impression seemed to be that any person was at liberty to pray publicly for a certain space of time, in any form he might himself choose. In conversing afterwards with others, I found them equally ignorant of the persons responsible for the conduct of these exercises, and of any other rules (but those limiting the time of each prayer, by whom fixed they knew not) for securing that the assembly should not be misled in their devotions. I was told, indeed (I do not know whether correctly or not), that one gentleman was remonstrated with by somebody who seemed to be in authority, for having used some Collects out of the Prayer-book, and one person told me himself that he had not used the Church's prayers from a feeling that it would have been unsuitable, and might give offence to the Dissenters present. But beyond this exclusion of our Liturgy, I could hear of no limitation except, as I have already said, in respect of time. The advertisements that were published in the newspapers were, as far as I observed, without a signature, and so was a handbill which was sent to me. It contained a kind of proclamation by some American missionaries in Loodiana, appointing "Fasts and Holy Convocations" upon a certain week in January, which they described as beginning on Monday and ending on the Lord's Day, for prayer to God for a larger outpouring of his Spirit. It went on to state that Christians generally throughout the world had agreed to join during that week in special prayer-meetings for that purpose—which is certainly not true, unless we deny the title of Christian to the largest part of Christendom. It further gave a list of (I believe) most respectable names, including that of one bishop, having recommended (such, I think, was the implication) such prayer meetings as were then being held in the Athenæum. Upon corresponding, however, with the prelate named, his lordship assured me that he had never intended to recommend meetings conducted on that plan, but had publicly suggested a very different one. Whether I should or should not approve of his lordship's plan, I do not know, for I have never seen it. But I will now tell you my reasons why I cannot approve of such meetings for Divine service as those that are now going on in the Athenæum.

1.—My first reason is, because the Church of which I am a member, and whose laws I am bound to obey and enforce, has ordained and required of all its ministers to subscribe the canon that, "That form of Liturgy or Divine service and no other shall be used in any Church of this realm but that which is established by law, and comprised in the Book of Common (United) Prayer and administration of the Sacraments," and because the law of the land requires, under heavy penalties, all clergymen to use that form and no other in all "open prayer," meaning, thereby "prayer which is for others to come unto or hear, either in common churches or private chapels or oratories, commonly called the service of the Church."

Now, the reason why in this and other places churches, chapels, and oratories are especially enumerated, was because these were the only places in which open and common prayer of any kind was lawful. The practice of licensing places of worship would otherwise be a plain absurdity. It would plainly be absurd to suppose that the Church's own prayers and form of public worship were the only open prayers and the only form of public worship that could not be used in any building without a licence authorising their celebration—that the law intended to permit the minister, by putting off the garb of a clergyman, and going into an unlicensed room, to perform, for a thousand people, services which it forbade him under the severest penalty to perform for twenty in a licensed room. To suppose this would be to stultify the Church and Legislature, and to make the whole history of the long struggle against the nonconformists for a fixed Liturgy utterly unintelligible.

What misleads some persons is the ambiguity of the expression "Common Prayer." They tacitly assume that the word "common" here means ordinary—so as to leave room for, at least, the superadditum of any other prayers that anybody may like to have. But this, I apprehend, is a mistake. "Common Prayer" means the united prayer of a religious assembly for that purpose—the "communia supplicationes"—*koinas anaphonaas*—of the collect of St. Chrysostom. Any public assembly for religious worship is a congregation, and the Common Prayers which they offer are (or pretend to be) the service of the Church.

In truth, it might just as well be contended that the Sacraments might, consistently with the laws and canons above recited, be administered in any form men pleased to adopt (if only not in a licensed or consecrated building) as that (those rules notwithstanding) Common Prayer might be publicly offered in any form we like out of the walls of a church, or chapel, or oratory. The Scripture, I think, has left the place, the time, the other circumstances of the Sacraments just as free as those of prayer. I cannot see that the Church has any more right to limit the circumstances of the Sacraments than it has to limit those of prayer. In both cases, I believe that its right springs from the obligation upon the governing of every Christian society to take care that "things be done decently and in order."

Or, again, a man might special-plead upon the language of the XXIV. Article, and contend that though Latin prayers were there condemned in the Church, there was nothing to censure the public use of them in a large assembly convened in the Athenæum.

The truth is, that by the common law of the Church, before these statutes or canons were ever made, the right of appointing the time, place, and form of Common (united) Prayer belonged to the bishop of the diocese, and (since the restoration of the supremacy) to the Crown. How far these canons and statutes have taken away the common law rights of the ordinary and of the Sovereign in the case of special services, is a question to which I shall not now enter. But I cannot think that their effect has been to confer those rights upon anybody.

So far, indeed, is this from being the case that, in order to make the religious services of Dissenters legal, it was necessary that the Legislature should pass the famous Act of Toleration, exempting Protestant Dissenters (who, however, did not claim to hold their meetings in churches, chapels, or oratories licensed by the bishop) from the penalties of the Act of Uniformity.

Of the liberty thus justly secured for our Dissenting brethren, I should be the last man in Ireland to attempt or wish to deprive them. But I cannot think it fair that a clergyman ordained and paid by our Church should demand the enjoyment at once of the privileges of a Churchman and the immunities of a Dissenter. But, to drop legal disquisitions, it must be obvious to you, on the least reflection, that all the mischiefs and evils which were intended to be prevented by appointing a fixed and known pre-conceived form of prayer in church are incident to the extemporaneous prayers offered up in such public meetings as those in question. I am told that large numbers of persons sincerely attached to our Liturgy and the principle of it are flocking to the assemblies of the Athenæum, but I can hardly believe that, when I observe the indifference with which, on weekdays, the invitation of the Church "to assemble and meet together" for united prayer is habitually treated. If you really loved the Liturgy, and valued the principle of it—if you really had a due sense of the importance and efficacy of united prayer, and if you had abundant leisure for joining in it daily, is it possible that our churches should, upon week-days, and whenever there is no sermon, exhibit the lamentable spectacle of a call to prayer regularly made by the lawful order of a Christian society, and that call systematically neglected by the members of that Society? I put it to your own consciences to answer this, as you will answer it one day to God. If we came to church full of the spirit of prayer, not to be roused by rhetoric, but with hearts disposed to pray—came to make that our real serious business, we should find, I am persuaded, in the Liturgy words so apt to express our desires, and so fully expressing desire for whatever we can "ask in faith," that a new interest would be breathed into them, familiar as they are, by those desires themselves.

"As for some dear familiar strain,
Untir'd we ask and ask again,
Ever, in its melodious store,
Finding a spell unheard before."

So would it be in these words—words that seem to awaken echoes through every past generation of the Christian Church—words in which our fathers and our fathers' fathers have worshipped God, and which seem to carry with them the accumulated treasure of the piety of ages.

2.—This leads me, lastly, to observe that, even if there were no laws or canons in the way, I should feel it my duty to exhort you to adhere to the Common Prayer, and abstain from meetings for extemporaneous devotion, such as those now being held.

The case, you will observe, of public sermons and the case of public prayers are quite different, though careless thinkers are apt to confound them. The hearers of a sermon or lecture do not testify—and are never understood to testify—their assent to everything by merely sitting patiently to hear it. By attending on such addresses, they express nothing more than their willingness to hear and consider, and (if possible) profit by what is said. It would be absurd to suppose that a teacher, as such, was merely the spokesman or mouthpiece of the assembly which he was commissioned to instruct. To recite, in an audible voice, and plain words, to a congregation merely those matters which are familiarly known to them all, and in which they are perfectly agreed already, and to do this from one year's end to the other, may answer some good purposes—such as that—to take an obvious example—of the daily recital of a creed which keeps people at least from forgetting it, but can hardly be called instruction. The teacher, the instructor, if he truly deserves that name, will often have occasion to inform people of those things they were not previously acquainted with—to convince them of truths they previously doubted or disbelieved—to deduce consequences previously unobserved by them from what they already admit—to explain difficulties—to clear up obscurities—to remove erroneous impressions—to guard against mistakes—to lead the mind on from knowledge to practice by various motives and arguments suited to the various temperaments and circumstances of his hearers. His hearers, therefore, will be bound to listen to him—not, certainly, as captious and ill-natured critics, ready to misrepresent or put the worst construction on his words—not to cavil at, or seek more plausible objections to every thing he says—but still with such a candid and prudent docility as excludes not, but involves, a calm and cautious and judging temper of mind. They will regard his discourse as addressed to their reason, and remember that it is only through the reason that the feelings can be safely wrought upon. They will "consider what is said," and under their teacher's guidance, but still not trusting blindly to his authority, they will "search the Scriptures" to see whether or not these things are really so.

Such, I say, is the temper of mind in which we may most profitably listen to the discourses of a teacher who is careful not merely to deliver true doctrine, but also to form in his hearers the habit of receiving it on good and sufficient grounds. But this sedate, vigilant, and inquiring and judging state of mind is hardly consistent with the exercise of prayer and praise. We can hardly, at one and the same time, be taking in sentence by sentence, the meaning of words quite new to us, and uttered perhaps with a rapid fluency by him who undertakes to lead our devotions. We can hardly be, thus, taking in the meaning of each fresh sentence as it is uttered, considering whether it deserves our assent or dissent, gathering up its meaning, calmly judging its propriety, and at the same moment making it completely our own prayer, the medium of sincere communion between the inmost thoughts of our own bosoms and our Father who seeth in secret, and searches the recesses of the heart.

For this reason, what are called extemporaneous prayers are—when there is any great variety in them at all—when they are not merely repetitions of each other from day to day, so called extemporaneous, because not read out of a book—for this reason; I say, extemporaneous prayers are apt to become rhetorical addresses really made to the congregation, though under cover, as it were, of an address to the Almighty, and listened to as one would listen to a sermon, so that the assembly are rather overhearing another pray in their behalf than praying with Him—or else the audience are quite melted down by the fervid eloquence of their leader, abandon their feelings and their minds entirely to his control, and rapidly adopt his sentiments as they are uttered, without pausing to consider their propriety.

The further of these consequences flows from the very nature of joint or common prayer—and how dangerous the latter, may prove a little reflection will soon convince you. It is, you know, to a very great extent by direct communication with God in prayer and meditation that our spiritual character is to be formed. Our prayers not only express our religious convictions and feelings, but they shape and fix them. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the convictions and feelings which our prayers express should be correct and pure. I believe that there is a marked common, current popular theology derived from prayers and hymns than from all the sermons that are preached.

Now, religious error, when suggested in the language of prayer, or the forms of devotion, is indeed Satan stealing upon us in the garb of an Angel of Light. When it meets us in the form of a direct statement, it challenges scrutiny, it addresses our judgments immediately, and we are, in some degree, prepared by the very form it wears to question and examine it. But when couched in the language of adoration, we are all too ready to admit it without suspicion. The mind, warmed and won by the apparent piety of the sentiments which surround it, is thrown off its guard. We feel as if nothing which seems to be leading our souls up to heaven deserved to be mistrusted; and we forget that the Evil One, too, may come amongst the sons of God, to present himself before the throne of the Most High. How many have been led astray, and are daily led astray, by such delusions as these, and, because they have felt their hearts "burn within them" at some imposing rite, or the spell of some impassioned words of prayer or praise, have surrendered them blindly to the force of feelings which they mistook for piety, and never asked their reason whether, all the while, the service in which they were engaged might not have been "the sacrifice of fools."

And, even though there shall be no error conveyed or suggested by the words of prayer in such a case, is there not something bordering on profanity in thus, without consideration, "uttering anything before God," thus adopting without pause or reflection, as our own prayers, the words which another at the moment, may choose to put into our mouths?

To guard against these and many other dangers attendant on extemporaneous prayer, the Christian Church, following the example of the Synagogue, adopted, from very early times, the obvious expedient of a Liturgy—a precomposed form of prayer, "settled once for all by public authority" as that in which all could agree, capable of being known and considered and approved by the people before they joined in it, and not variable at the discretion or caprice of each particular minister. Such a form we generally understand when we speak of a Liturgy. For the question, you will observe, is not between a form and no form, but between a form settled and prescribed beforehand by common authority and the general agreement of the Church, so that those who join in it have beforehand known and assented to it—between such a form on the one hand or on the other, a form changeable at the will of each particular leader, and prescribed by him to the people, without previous consultation or warning—prescribed, for the first time, at the very moment when they are required to join in and adopt it. Prayers, however extemporaneous, are a form to all who join in them, except the person who frames and utters them. To all the rest they are prescribed by him—prescribed, as I said, on the spot, and at the very instant when cordial assent is requisite.

Surely, it would at least be desirable that there should be some adequate security for the gifts and character of the person who is thus allowed to prescribe a form of prayer to a large assembly?

I will only say further that, as I, and (as I humbly think) all consistent ministers of His Church, have conscientious objections to such prayer meetings as those in question, and as it does not appear that Dissenters here generally have conscientious objections to joining in many of our public services—if the desire now prevalent be really a single-hearted desire for united prayer—it appears to me that our Liturgy is admirably fitted to meet and satisfy such a desire. In its words we can all "pray with our spirits and pray with understanding also;" and even if there be in it a few expressions that are considered objectionable, they are not more, I should think, than may be expected in the unpremeditated utterances of, in some cases, untrained speakers.—I am, dear brethren, your faithful servant,

WILLIAM CORK, &c.

P.S.—In reference to the use of the words "Common Prayer," I transcribe the following from one of the authorised Homilies of the Church, sanctioned in Article XXXV.:—

"There be two sorts of private prayer, the one mental, * * * and the other vocal * * *
The third sort of prayer is public or common. * * *
Therefore, brethren, I beseech you, even for the tender mercies of God, let us no longer be negligent in this behalf; but as a people willing to receive at God's hand such good things as in the Common Prayer of the Church are [illegible]eraved, let us join ourselves together in the place of common prayer, and with one voice and one heart beg of our Heavenly Father all things which He knoweth to be necessary for us." (Of Common Prayer and Sacraments, XXIV. Part I.) It is to be observed, also, that King Charles II.'s Act was for the place of prayer, the general expression "place of public worship," and that 5 & 6 Edward VI., c. 1 s. 6, assigns, severe penalties against any who shall wittingly or willingly hear or be present at any other form or manner of "common prayer," without reference to any particular place; and this Act (though an English one) is referred to and confirmed by the Irish Act 2 Elizabeth c. 2:—

"Now in that statute it is plainly said that all and singular ministers in any cathedral, or parish church, or other place within their realm, shall be bounden to say and use the matins, even song, &c., and all their common and open Book, and none other or otherwise."

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held yesterday, in the board-room of the Workhouse, James'-street—

Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart., in the chair.

There were present—Dr. Wall, Place, Kingsmill, Lawless, Byrne, Beasely, J. O. Bonsall, Dockrell, Franklin, Warren, Prescott, Alderman Dowling, M. Connor, Sykes, Ledwidge, Keogh, Owens, Askins, Williams, Calbeck, Otway, P.L.I., Esqrs.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Paupers remaining in the house as per last return, 2,289; admitted during the week, 116; born, 2; discharged, 75; died, 10; remaining in the house on Saturday last, 2,332.

A resolution which had been passed at the meeting of the guardians of the North Union, with reference to the expediency of having a Roman Catholic Poor Law Commissioner appointed, was sent to the South Union, and directed to be laid on the table.

Mr. S. Warren moved a resolution to the effect, that it was the opinion of the Board of Guardians of the South Union that the proposed Water Works Bill should be postponed, in order to enable the citizens to understand it.

Mr. J. Byrne seconded the resolution.

Mr. Bonsall suggested to Mr. Warren the propriety of withdrawing his resolution, as he thought the matter should be left in the hands of the Corporation, it being to the business of the workhouse, and the interests of the poor, with which they had been entrusted. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Owens concurred with the observations of Mr. Bonsall.

After some discussion, the resolution was withdrawn, and placed upon the table as a notice of motion for next day of meeting.

The board, having discharged the usual routine business, adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Patrick Costello and Francis Fleming were charged by James Cosgrave, of Blue Bell, county Dublin, with the following offence:—The complainant stated, that on the 8th inst., and that when in the neighbourhood of Rathcoole, the prisoners came up with him, and by his permission got up on his cart. After having travelled about a mile in his company, he felt the rope over his load give way, and on looking behind, saw Costello with a knife cutting the rope. He then inquired further into the matter, and found several of the blankets cut and damaged. The prisoners then left the cart, and threatened to give complainant into custody, if he attempted to charge them.—They were remanded.

Susan Martin was charged with deserting her child in Rathmines, on the evening of the 31st ult. It was proved that she was loitering about the place shortly before the child was found.—She was sent for trial at the Commission.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Francis Doyle, a porter in the establishment of Mr. James Archer, woollen merchant, Capel-street, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 23 G, charged with stealing four yards of black cloth, the property of his employer, on the morning of the 9th instant, and which he afterwards offered in pawn.—He was remanded.

James Donnelly, a private in the 20th Regiment, was brought up by Police-constable 37 D, charged with stealing a quilt, from Patrick Lennon's shop, in Mary's-lane, on Wednesday night. It appeared that the prisoner deliberately entered the shop, and took the quilt therefrom. He was immediately after followed by Lennon, who found the quilt in his possession, and who was then assaulted by the prisoner.—He was remanded.

Ellen Kelly and Mary Byrne were brought up in custody of Police-constable 72 D, charged with picking the pocket of a Mrs. Ann Kelly, in Capel-street, on the 1st instant.—They were sent for trial before the Recorder.

William Gray was charged by Police-constable 166 C with endeavouring to rescue two prisoners from his custody, on Wednesday night, in Moore-street.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Thomas Donohue was charged by Police-constable 89 C, with rescuing a prisoner from him on Wednesday evening; also, with assaulting Constables 22 C, and 8 C who went to his assistance.—He was sentenced to six week's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Richard Hayes and James Keely were brought up in custody of Police-constable 34 C, charged with wantonly assaulting Martin Walsh, on the night of the 5th instant, in Parkgate-street.—Hayes was fined £2, or ordered six week's imprisonment; and Keely was fined £1, or ordered one month's imprisonment.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A respectable-looking man, who gave his name as Walter Bontinck, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 17 A, charged with having forcibly driven the hackney car No. 222 up Dame-street yesterday morning, to the obstruction of the parties coming from the ball in the Castle, and in violation of the police regulations.—He was fined ten shillings.

YESTERDAYS DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

ALLEGED MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

It is stated in the *Times'* city article, that the reports yesterday regarding domestic politics, with which it has recently been attempted to create disquiet, have, in a great measure, died away.

Mr. Gladstone was able to take a carriage airing yesterday afternoon.

It is anticipated that in about six weeks' time there will be uninterrupted telegraphic communication from Alexandria to all parts of India.

A deputation from Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hartlepool, and Filey, had an interview with Lord Palmerston yesterday, with a view of pressing upon her Majesty's Government the urgent necessity of commencing the construction of Harbours of Refuge on the North-East coast, the scene of so much loss of life and property. His lordship promised to lay before the Government the facts which the deputation had brought under his notice.

The *Star* says, although the majority for the second reading of the Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates is small, it will not prevent the measure being sent up to the House of Lords for the first time.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 21.—The Chinese are strongly fortifying Pekin and the entrance to the Peiho. 100,000 Tartar troops have been concentrated near the Peiho. The British are energetically preparing for the coming campaign.

NEGASKI, DEC. 12.—Trade with Japan has been stopped by the excessive demand of the Europeans for Japanese goldin exchange for dollars, and by the insults offered to the Japanese. The British Consul has issued a notification blaming the conduct of the Europeans.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 9.—No confirmation of the rumoured insurrection at Constantinople has yet been received.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, FEB. 8.—The principles on which the new vote on the annexation of Tuscany and the Æmilian Provinces to Piedmont is to take place, have been resolved upon.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, FEB. 9.—The (s.s.) Vigo, Liverpool to New York, has arrived, and proceeded.

The Hungarian, Liverpool to Portland, has also arrived, but will not proceed till evening.

RAILWAYS.

Yesterday the Great Western Railway stock rose about 2 per cent., in consequence of the official announcement of a dividend of 3½ cent. per annum, against 2½ for the corresponding six months of 1858. The railway market was not generally affected by the fall in funds, owing in a great measure to the good dividends that continue to be announced.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS, JAN. 15.—Three Queen's regiments and two native regiments, and artillery, have been ordered for China. The governor has been on a tour to the South and South-West districts for two months.

The Bombay and Australian mails arrived off the Needles at 10 o'clock this morning.

CORN AVERAGES.

Week ending Feb. 4—Wheat, 108,867 quarters at 43s 8d; barley, 85,406 quarters at 34s 10d; oats, 15,649 quarters at 12ls; rye, 96 quarters at 31s; beans 5,572 quarters at 38s 1d; peas, 1,970 quarters at 35s 4d.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Rescue, St. John's, N.B.; Faugh-a-Ballagh, Belfast, Malta, windbound, Edinburgh, New York, Liverpool, and proceeded. Sailed—Old Colony, Leith; Wyke Regis, Bristol.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Nil. ——

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 9.—Supply of beasts moderate. Trade progresses slowly at Monday's prices. Sheep dull, but not cheaper. In calves and pigs—Very little doing, at late rates. Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs.; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 6d; veal, 4s 10d to 5s 8d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s. 7d. Supplies—Beasts, 929; foreign, 120; sheep, 2,950; foreign, 500; calves, 120; foreign, 70; pigs, 120.

LIVERPOOL CUTTON MARKET, FEB. 9.—Sales probably about 6,000. Imports 28,696, previously 58,869. Market quiet.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.—No. 1, 69s 6d.; mixed Nos. wts. 60s to 60s 3d. No. 3, 59s 6d to 59s 9d. Market depressed.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, FEB. 9.—Firsts, 125s; seconds, 123s; thirds, 117s; fourths, 109s; fifths, 98s; sixths, 78s; about 350 firkins in market.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts was much larger than on this day week. There was a dull demand, particularly for export, and a reduction of 10s per head was submitted to. The supply of sheep was also large; prime wethers brought former quotations, but inferior and ewes sold 4d per lb. lower. The primest heifer and bullock beef 58s to 60s per cwt., sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts 42s to 54s per cwt., do. The best wether mutton 7¾d per lb., in sink inferior and ewes 6¾d per lb., do.; veal 8¾d per lb.

CAVANAGH and BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

THE WOOL MARKET—THURSDAY.

No transactions to notice during the past week. Prices were nominally the same as last quotations, 24s 6d to [illegible] for fleece, and 19s to 21s 6d per stone for skin.

GANLY, SONS, & PARR.

BALL AT PARSONSTOWN.—A very elegant ball, which was attended by a distinguished assemblage, was given on [illegible] day evening last, in the Assembly Room, Dooly's Royal [illegible] Hotel, Parsonstown. The suite of rooms opened for the reception of the company were tastefully fitted up, and very luxury which the yet early period of the season admitted of, was in full profusion at this elegant entertainment which is to be found in profusion at this elegant entertainment which reflected much credit on Mr. Dooly. The wines, including champagne, &c., were excellent. Hanlon's band occupied the orchestra. The ball afforded more than ordinary pleasure, and passed off with remarkable "eclat." The following were among those present, viz.:—Colonel Hon. C. Westenra and Mrs. Westenra; Sir John and Lady Glen; Lieut.-Col. Dought; Mr. King, Ballylinn; Mr. and the Misses Hackett, Monark; Mr. Bennett, Thomastown; Major Warburton; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Parsons; Mrs. Armong, Balliver, and Miss Wardle; Mr. William B. Armong, King's County Rifles; Mr. and Miss Morney, The Dee, and Miss Tarlet; Captain Blackett, Messrs. Armstrong, Claremont; Mr., Mrs., and Misses Armstrong, Garry Cas; Captain and Mrs. Dubez, Mr. and Miss Seymour, Belmore Castle; Mrs. and Miss Synge, Lockeen; Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Messrs. Lawrence, Major and Mrs. White, Captain and Mrs. Buchanan, Jr., and Miss Ball, Major Bruce and Miss Havre, Mr. Toler, Garvey, Major and Mrs. Coddingwood, Miss Baker, Captain Hobbs and Mr. Hooke, 45th Regiment; Mr. Rolleston, St. Kilda; Mr. and Miss Drought, Ridgemount; Mr. and Miss Smith, Captain Sheppard, 38th Regiment; Mr. and Miss Robinson; Dr. Tarleton, Messrs. Foub